Rockland Gazette.

Rockland Gazette,

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[From Arthur's Magazine.]

WHICH IS THE LADY?

'Who lives there, Hettie?' And Cousin Henry pointed to the pretty pink cottage, hiding behind its dark cedars and drooping larches, which we could see very plainly from the front chamber window where we sat together.

'Oh, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett live there.—They are young people, and I wish *you* could see the lady, Cousin Henry.'

'Why, Hettie?'

'Because she is so perfectly lady-like.—It is really a luxury to one's æsthetic faculties to watch her. I cannot keep my eyes off her when she comes in here; every movement is so full of grace. She walks across the room, or takes a seat, in a way that is perfectly captivating; in short, she realizes my *ideal of a lady*, graceful, elegant, refined—what are you laughing at, Cousin Henry?'

'At *yourself*. Forgive me, dear, but I see you haven't lost your old intensity of language since we parted. I believe, however, extravagant adjectives are one of the failings of your sex. I should like to see this paragon of yours, anyhow.'

'Well, you shall, to-morrow afternoon.—How fortunate that mamma invited her and Mrs. Pease to tea.'

'And who is Mrs. Pease?'

'Another of our recent neighbors. She lives in that neat, straw-colored brick house, just down the road. But, dear me! she isn't at all like Mrs. Garrett, though they are old friends and schoolmates. She's fat and dumpy, and *so* clumsy and *gauche*.—They do say, though, she's very kind-hearted. Hark! doesn't that robin sing sweetly on the old elm!' And listening to the notes as they pulsed up through the green leaves, I forgot all about the gossip with which I had been entertaining my cousin during the morning.

I had not seen Cousin Henry Ward for four years. He had been in California during that time, and his return was an occasion of great rejoicing to me. There were ties beside those of kindred existing between us, for Henry's blue-eyed wife, Clara Hunter, had been the tenderly-beloved companion of my girlhood. She was now visiting her parents at the West, and as business brought him to New York soon after his return, he managed to run up to Woodfern for a couple of days.

Cousin Henry was a little eccentric in his views and opinions, I am certain I never quarrelled with any other man half so much as I have with him. I am certain I never loved two others as well. His heart was a warm, generous, true one; and his perceptions of character remarkably acute; so, from childhood we had quarreled. I had pouted, and then we 'made up,' and ended by loving each other as brothers and sisters not often do.

The next afternoon our neighbors made their advent. Mrs. Garrett was elegant, fascinating as ever, and I saw Cousin Henry, who, like most men of his temperament, highly appreciated grace and beauty, was much attracted, by the lady's manner.

Perhaps her face was not regularly beautiful, but its brightness and vivacity more than atoned for this; and there was a grace, an ease and self-possession in every movement and manner, which impressed every one. Her voice was clear and soft, her conversation cultivated and piquant, and it seemed as if an atmosphere of elegance and refinement environed her at all times.

Very unlike this was her friend, Mrs. Pease. Her manners were not unladylike, and her conversation was pleasing and intelligent; but her mould was very different from her friends, who, perhaps, was not unaware of the marked contrast between them, for Mrs. Pease's figure was large, heavy, and inelegant. I do not believe she *could* have committed a graceful action; and while Mrs. Garrett's taste in dress was exquisite, Mrs. Pease's sense of fitness, of arrangement, and harmony of color, was remarkably obtuse.

But just before tea, a circumstance occurred, which materially affected, our relative estimates of the ladies.

Mrs. Winters, another of our neighbors, called to see us. She was a pretty, rather characterless, and, on the whole, well meaning sort of woman, who lived in a very dashing style, and was very anxious to ignore her early life, which was obscure. But then, we all have our weaknesses, and if Mrs. Winters lacked moral courage in this matter, most likely you and I do in some other, reader.

I observed that our new guest seemed a little embarrassed when I presented her to the others, and partly divined the cause, when they spoke of being natives of the same town.

'You have, however, altered so much, I should hardly recognize you, Mrs. Winters,' remarked Mrs. Garrett, in the course of their conversation. 'But you know we used to meet almost every afternoon, as you returned from the factory, and I from school.'—Her voice was very low and soft, but it seemed to me there was a little consciousness in the smile that curved the lips of the lady, while Mrs. Winter's face changed suddenly to crimson, as she stammered some incoherent reply.

Mrs. Pease interrupted her, suddenly, and very earnestly: 'I, too, remember you, Mrs. Winters, because of those delightful visits we used to have together, at your uncle, the Colonel's. You know he was quite the lion of our town, and then my father thought so much of him.' Mrs. Winter's face beamed with smiles, as she turned it toward Mrs. Pease, but I doubt whether she felt so happy as that lady just then.

'Well, Sara,' remarked Mrs. Garret, while we were at supper, 'I always thought you hadn't the slightest leaven of art in your nature. But I really doubted it, when you made that *very* effective speech to Mrs. Winters.'

'Did you, Annie? Well, I couldn't help feeling very sorry for her, when you alluded to her factory life. She wishes to forget her antecedents, and if we cannot respect her motives, we certainly should her feelings.'

'I don't agree with you, Sara.' The elegant lady was evidently a little disturbed. 'If people are so weak as to be ashamed of their antecedents, they should be exposed and mortified. I intended she should understand I knew just who she was, and how she worked for several years in my father's factory, and married his foreman.'

'And now, on account of the sudden fortune he has acquired, she presumes to take airs, and set herself on a social eminence with those who always thought her infinitely beneath them. It's really quite ridiculous.'

'But her manners are certainly refined, Annie,—as much so as many a rich man's daughter I have seen.'

'Well, her father was a drunkard, and her mother a poor, shiftless creature. That remark of yours about the Colonel must have been very acceptable, for I honestly believe he was the only respectable relative Martha Winters ever had.'

Some occurrence, I forget what, prevented any reply to this ironical conclusion of Mrs. Garrett's.

'And that is your ideal of a 'perfect lady'—oh, Nettie!' said my cousin, when we were alone that evening.

'I shall never love Mrs. Garrett any more,' I answered, thrumming desperately on the piano keys. 'Any woman who could intentionally and wantonly injure the feelings of another, cannot be a lady.'

'You are right, Cousin Nettie,' and Henry came up to me, and drew back my head, and smoothed down my hair, just as he used to do, when we sat, in the late autumn days, under the barberry bushes; 'no woman can be a lady who would wound or mortify another. No matter how beautiful, how refined, how cultivated, she may be, she is coarse-grained, and the innate vulgarity of her nature manifests itself here. She is plebeian, not in birth or fortune, it may be, but in her soul.

'How I wish all good people were beautiful and agreeable,' I said. 'Now there's Mrs. Pease, after all, she's the true lady,' and then I fell to thinking.

'Of what are you thinking, Nettie?' at last asked my Cousin Henry, and I looked up to find his dark, searching eyes on my face.

'I was thinking, Cousin Henry, how the angels' estimate of us must differ from our own; for they, with their clearer vision, behold that 'beauty of soul' which homeliness of setting cannot change or obscure. How little must this earthly loveliness we so highly, perhaps so rightly value, seem to them. Oh, when shall we, to whom beauty is a joy, a happiness, a love, and yet who feel and acknowledge a loveliness beyond any that is outward and sensuous, because it is of the right, born of God, and eternal—when shall we learn to say *this is beauty!* always recognizing and rejoicing in it?'

'When this mortal shall have put on immortality,' answered the deep voice of my cousin, and then we went to the window, and looking up together to the shining skies, said simultaneously, those grand, solemn, triumphant words of Paul the Apostle: 'When this mortal shall have put on immortality.'

Reminiscence of Napoleon.

In 1810—that memorable year when Rome, Amsterdam, Dantzic, Antwerp, and Paris were cities of the same proud Empire Napoleon had brought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with great enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival he reviewed the troops of the garrison in the *Alle Verte*, and as the different regiments passed, remarked a grenadier who bore the *chevrons* of a sergeant-major. Tall and erect, his black eyes blazed like stars from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, while an enormous moustache rendered his appearance still more formidable, or *bizarre*. When the line was reformed, the Emperor rode up to the regiment of grenadiers, and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high, and his cheeks glowed.

'I have seen you before,' said Napoleon; 'your name?'

'Noel, sire,' he answered, with a faltering voice.

'Were you not in the army of Italy?'

'Yes, sire; drummer at the Bridge of Arcolo.'

'And you became a sergeant-major?'

'At Marengo sire.'

'But since?'

'I have taken my share of all the great battles.

The Emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the Colonel for a few moments, the quick glances of his eyes towards Noel showed that he was talking of him.—He had been distinguished for his bravery in several battles, but his modesty had prevented his soliciting advancement, and he had been over looked in the promotions.—The Emperor recalled him to his side.

'You have merited the Cross of the Legion of Honor,' said he giving him the one he wore. 'You are a brave man.'

The grenadier, who at this moment stood between the Emperor and the Colonel, could not speak; but his eyes said more than volumes. Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll, there was a dead silence, and the Colonel, turning towards the new knight, who with trembling hands was placing his cross upon his breast said with a loud voice:

'In the name of the Emperor, respect Sergeant Major Noel as sub-lieutenant in your ranks.'

The regiment presented arms. Noel seemed in dream; and only the stern, immovable features of the Emperor prevented him from falling on his knees. Another sign was made, the drums beat, and again the Colonel spoke.

'In the name of the Emperor, respect Sub-Lieutenant Noel as Lieutenant in your ranks.'

This new thunderstroke nearly overcame the grenadier; his knees trembled; his eyes, that had not been moist for twenty years, were filled with tears, and was vainly endeavoring to stammer his thanks when he heard a third roll of the drum, and the loud voice of his Colonel:

'In the name of the Emperor, respect Lieutenant Noel as captain in your ranks.'

After this promotion the Emperor continued his review with that calm, majestic air, which none who beheld him ever forgot; but Noel, bursting into a flood of tears fainted in the arms of the Colonel, while from the regiment came a loud united shout of *Vive l'Empereur*.

VESSELS FOR RUSSIA.—Preparations are now in progress at Mr. Webb's ship yard for laying the keel of the great Russian frigate (propeller) of eighty guns, the contract for the construction of which was closed a few months ago. The original proposition—about five years ago—for the building of this vessel provided for three tiers of guns, but Mr. Webb at that time advised the adoption of a plan for only two tiers, and this has finally been settled upon. The guns are disposed in a similar manner on the Merrimac and Wabash and other war vessels recently added to the American Navy. The main dimensions of the Russian frigate are nearly as follows: Length, 330 feet; width 55 feet; depth 36 feet. The engines, two in number, will have a stroke of three feet nine inches, with cylinder about 84 inches in diameter. The vessel will be full rigged. In giving the contract for this vessel to one of our citizens, it was the design of the Russian government to obtain a ship which should be a model of strength, symmetry and all other desirable features of naval architecture, and complete in all the details of its equipments. A splendid cabin will be fitted up for the use of the Grand Admiral of Russia. The furniture and table ware will be of the most costly and superb description. The vessel will probably be ready for launching in the fall of 1858, and will be completed and delivered in the spring of 1859. A strong foundation of timber for the support of the stocks, on which she will rest, has been laid deep in the earth, to guard against the sinking of the great weight above.

Mr. Webb is also building for the Russian government a corvette (propeller) of ten guns, destined for service at the Russian ports in the Pacific Ocean. The dimensions are—length, 220 feet; width, 37 feet; and depth, 18 feet. Her construction will be very strong. She will have a light draught of only 13 or 14 feet, to enable her to move easily among the waters of the Russian Pacific ports. The vessel (which will be full rigged) will probably be ready for launching early next year.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

National Characteristics.

It was Charles Lamb who, setting aside the various classifications of the human species—the Gothic and Celtic tribes, white men, red men, and black men—insisted that there were only two distinct classes, the men who borrow and the men who lend. A more modern writer, however, has adopted a different theory, and thinks that men should be classed, not by race or degree, but by kind, and divides them into Churl and gentle—the churl in heart and mind, the man of purblind vision, of the closed heart and the closed hand—the gentle in spirit and thought, the full-hearted, full-handed, and full-sighted; the men who have smiles for their brethren and eyes for nature, who can say a welcome and a God speed. The varieties of the two grand divisions are thus described:

'There are peasant churls and noble churls; boorish churls and niggard churls; muleish and moleish churls; sodden, sordid, crabbed, and sullen churls. There are the low born and high-born gentles; the hearty and the social; the retiring and the diffident; the hail-fellow-well-met and the recluse; the horny-handed and weather-beaten gentle; the soft and the delicate, yet all-generous, free-hearted, cheerful lovers of nature and lovers of men.'

ETHIOPIAN CHARACTERISTICS,

We consider the Ethiop or Nigger rather a pleasant fellow, save and excepting when he comes betwixt the wind and our nobility. We are not sanguine enough to believe that we shall ever see the fulfilment of the theory, that the most gorgeous drama of civilization the world has ever witnessed will be enacted by blacks—if so, we trust that some bountiful dispensation will adapt the olfactories to the time and circumstances—for we have lived through a dignity ball, and can imagine what a drawing room or Exeter Hall of niggers would be. But we look upon the nigger rather as a fellow to be laughed and joked with, than to be manacled and cowhided. The courtesy with which he invites one to partake of his plantain or shaddock has not the grace with which the Arab tenders his bowl of milk, or the Andalusian presents the cigaro, yet it is just as hearty: and as for merriment and laughter, one laugh of his will concentrate more force of cachinnation than would come from the whole tribe of Bedouins in a generation. We have known a joke, which we would not father on Selwyn or even quote as Grimaldi's set a whole group of Sambos and Dinahs rolling, rollicking, and guffawing in an ecstacy of fun.

THE UNCIVILIZED "GENTILE."

Once we had followed some wild duck along a deep cut in a plain of Murcia, and had passed beyond the limits of habitation. Some kind of dwelling at last appeared before us, and we approached it in the hope that it might be a venta where we could at least get a crust and a cup of wine. We found it to be a mere shed or shelter made of boughs and reeds; yet it was the abode of man, and from it there came forth a gaunt peasant, leading a sickly child by the hand. He welcomed us at once; waved us to a slight alcove which he had formed outside; spread his tattered cloak on the ground for a seat; then retired within and came back bearing a platter with some brown bread, black olives, and a bottle of the sourest, thinnest wine on it. He made no excuses, no apologies—he gave his best, his all. The offering was poor in matter, yet rich in bounty. 'Twas true hospitality too, for his hand closed against the coin we tried to slip into it, and we were fain to drop it in the lap of the child.

EASTERN HOSPITALITY.

The hospitality of the East has a coloring of its own—the broad coloring of primitive feeling, unshaded by conventional touches. We are in the house of a Sheik of the Lebanon; pipes and coffee have been handed round. We are in full divan, looking as gravely and puffing away as fiercely as we can. The door opens; a servant salaams, and we are gravely informed that a feast awaits us in another room. We enter, and find a banquet spread, at which Aladdin's genie might have assisted, save that the gold and silver dishes were lacking. There were pilaus, kabobs, roasts, heaps of sweetmeat, piles of rice, dishes of fruit, bowls of sherbet, and jars of coolest water—all set off with leaves and flowers. Nor were flasks of vino d'oro wanting, for our host was no Mussulman. We were waiting the signal to fall to, when a black servant entered, bearing on a dish a kid roasted whole, and stuffed with pistacchio nuts, which he placed before one of the party. The Sheik then quietly remarked, that having observed, on a former occasion, that God had blessed our hakim with a good appetite, this dish had been provided especially for him; and we were invited to try our lesser powers on the lighter delicacies around us. This was not done in joke or sarcasm, but in the pure, earnest desire of a host that his guest should be filled and satisfied.

MIGRATING HABITS OF EUROPEANS.

Our cognates of the German family travel much and well; but they are ponderous in research and learning, deep in statics and analogies, and care little for the lighter touches which brighten and shadow the life of man. They are ever digging for ore, and cannot stop to gather flowers or fruit. The Spaniard seldom moves abroad except in his own land. The Russ travels luxuriously and diplomatically. He seeks fine climes and pleasant cities. Luxury in his recreation, politics his study. The world in his *rouge-et-noir* table, on which he speculates and stakes. His thoughts stray not beyond coteries, cabinets, bureaus, ecarte, and salons. The Franchman is perhaps least of all men a cosmopolitan—is the least at home among foreigners—has the least aptitude for adapting himself to their nationalities—the least comprehends or understands the characters or characteristics of another people. He is ever thinking of himself, his country, his capital, his tastes, his style of life, his cookery, and his glory. He has not the wide vision to perceive the universality of nature, or the wide heart to comprehend the citizenship of mankind. He is great as a soldier, a statesman, a writer, an artiste; but a poor traveller, and a worse colonist. We must make one exception in favor of his love of nature. We never saw it abiding more beautifully than in the heart and soul of an old man in Martinique. He was a settler and planter, had been busied for years with canes and trees, yet had not lost the air of the old noblesse. Age had thinned and silvered his locks, but had not bowed his form, dimmed his eye, nor wrinkled his face. His frame was erect as ever, his brow smooth as a child's. After entertaining us hospitably, he said, 'Now you must see my pictures;' and then led us forth to his grounds, where he had cut paths in the slopes and openings in the woods, which commanded long glorious vistas of tropical scenery. 'Here is my morning—here is my noontide—here my evening seat,' he said. 'These are my pictures.—In the contemplation of them, and in the worship of God, I find the pleasures and studies of old age.'

THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

In doing a certain number of miles, a certain number of museums, cities, rivers, ruins, mountains, churches, in a certain number of weeks or months, he whips the whole world. His success in checking tavern-bills, the skill with which he manages guides and postboys, the energy with which he writes himself everywhere, and at all times, a citizens of the U. S., are truly wonderful. His feet are untiring, his will unrelaxing—yet we cannot hold out to him the hand of fellowship, or recognise in him the true spirit of travel. He is a smart traveller, a regular go-ahead; but we find in his track little of the sentiment, the taste, or the heartfulness which are essentials of the gentle. We have met some ludicrous instances of the reverse. We were made prisoner once by a heavy shower in the halls of the Alhambra, and as we sat musing and dreaming there, the old custodian or major domo brought us the visitors' book, and there, amid dull poems, duller sophisms, and heavy facetiae, we lit on this precious couplet—

"O, Alhambra, thou shalt ever be,
The dearest thought of W. T.

The initials were meant to help the rhyme, not the incognito, for beneath was written in large letters, 'William Thompson, U. S.' It was considerate thus to relieve the world of all doubt as to the authorship, to bar future critics from questions and quibbles, to leave conjecture no peg to hang upon, to drop no bone of contention, no apple of discord, among towns and nations which might strive hereafter to claim the writer as their own.

At the place where we were once stopping was a Yankee who had just come from Florence the beautiful. Our friend approached him warily, and began to ask him what he had seen, what admired. Then, after a little circumlocution, he dashed at once *in medias res*, by saying, 'Of course you were in raptures with the Venus de Medici?'—expecting an answer such as he would himself have given. 'Well, sir, to tell you the truth I, don't care much about those stone gals!' was the reply he received. Our friend collapsed. Had any one in his presence denied the orthodoxy of St. Augustine, or abjured the thirty-nine Articles, there would have been more sorrow in his anger, but scarcely more indignation. The Venus de Medici—a classic *chef d'œuvre*—a thing which Praxiteles might have touched with his chisel, or Pericles have looked upon, to be called a 'stone.' Had he doubted its genuineness, or spoken of it as a specimen of secondary art, he might have been deemed critical, hypercritical; but this was a classic impiety, and irreverence, a profanity.

The American does not recognise such trifles and absurdities as courtesies. In travelling he is fighting a melee—running a muck—riding a race—every man is a foe, a rival, a competitor. If he stop, or turn, or relax for a moment, he may be taken at advantage—miss a stroke, or lose a place. He repudiates the obligation of yielding, or deferring to womanhood. 'Our gals, sir, I guess, are pretty well up to looking out for themselves. I calculate, stranger, they are pretty smart in finding their own fixings.'

TRUE POLITENESS.

A lady of our acquaintance used often to assert that a gentleman, then sleeping with his fathers, had been the politest man of his generation, and, as a reason for this opinion, always told the following story. On returning once from school for the holidays, she had been put under his charge for the journey. They stopped for the night at a Cornish inn. Supper was ordered, and soon there appeared a dainty dish of woodcocks. Her cavalier led her to the board with the air of a Grandison; and then proceeded to place all the legs of the birds on her plate.—At first, with her school girl prejudices in favor of wings and in disfavor of legs and drumsticks she felt rather angered at having these (as she supposed) uninviting and least delicate parts imposed upon her; but in after years, when gastronomic light had beamed upon her, and the experience of many suppers brought due appreciation, she did full justice to the memory of the man who could sacrifice such morceaus as woodcock's thighs to the crude appetite of a girl; and who could thus show his innate deference for womanhood, even in such a budding form.

FRENCH AND SPANISH POLITENESS

In the abstract of politeness the Gaul is great, he is grand. We have seen him dash of his hat at a group of ladies every time they passed him with a frantic enthusiasm which made us tremble for the brim. We have even seen him wave it at their shadow, or after the poodle dog which followed at their heels. Yet alas! when these same deities appeared at the *table'd hote*, how blind! how insensible was he to their presence! how closely did he hug his well-chosen seat, though they were seatless! how zealously did he pick up for himself the tit-bits and the dainties, without regard or thought for their delicate palates!

With grief we admit, that even the Spaniard high-bred and courteous as he generally is, is frequently a defaulter in this particular. We remember once being one of a motley group which tumbled out of a dilligence at Loja, all clamorous and impatient for dinner. When it was served, what a rush was made at the table! what a dash at the viands! One dish of brain fritters seemed to cause great excitement; there was a regular scuffle for it. At length, as it came near us, we captured it, and, instead of taking advantage of our opportunity, by emptying it on our own plate, as was evidently expected, we marched off with it to some senoras who were sitting modestly at the end of the board. Our proceeding excited the greatest astonishment, and many were the exclaimations of 'mira! mira!' which followed us. There was even a slight surprise in the 'Gracias' with which the senoras acknowledged our attention.

FUNERAL PAGEANT AND TOUCHING DEATH-SCENE.

The bells of the churches of Lisbon are tolling mournfully. The minute gun booms from ship and citadel. Processions move to and fro with lighted tapers. Troops march onwards with trailed arms and muffled drums. Royalty itself passes in mourning cavalcade to the cathedral, where mass is being said for the soul of Don Pedro. It is the anniversary of his death, and yearly is this pageant enacted. We look around for a sign of true grief; for a mourning face or a sorrowing heart, and find it not; all is scenic and dramatic. The soul loves contrasts and seeks them eagerly. The scene is changed. We are walking by the sea-shore in Greece; the sun is setting gloriously, the shadow are deepening on the Attic hills. We pass a row of cottages, and hear issuing from one shrieks, cries and loud sobbings. We enter; we are in the house of mourning—of death. We bare our head reverently, and our coming is no intrusion. Stretched upon a bed on the floor lay a young girl—a dying child. She was clad in a pure white robe; flowers were strewed around her head and on her breast. A slight flush came and went on the pale marble cheek; a gentle breathing moved the still form. The spirit was fluttering for its flight. The mother sat beside her, wringing her hands and sobbing; her friends and sisters cried aloud. There were men, too, standing by with moist eyes and arms folded on their breasts. In a corner sat an old man grey and blind, rocking himself to and fro and moaning. The scene was so like one familiar to us from childhood, that it seemed as though the place were suddenly illuminated by a glorious presence; that the mourners were led forth, the sound of wailing hushed; that a voice of power and sweetness said, Talitha cumi; and that the maid arose and her soul was returned unto her. A long, bitter cry recalled us to the reality. The light flush had faded; the gentle breathing was stilled. If the maiden hear that gentle voice now, it will be in the tones with which it welcomes little children to his kingdom.

GREEK CHARACTERISTICS.

A Greek boatman finds himself the owner of a few dollars, and straightway he puts on a clean shirt, cocks his fez, tightens his sash calls his friends around him, and starts forth for a wine shop in the country. There a table is spread with resinous wine, bread, and grapes, in an arbor, trellised with vine; an orchestra is formed of a fiddle, from which proceed the most monotonous notes ever produced on cat-gut, of a singer whose cadences are still more monotonous, and of an amateur or two who did the time by clapping the palms of their hands together; and forthwith the rest commence the Romaic dance, and continue for hours without cessation or intermission. The dance is not very exciting nor is the figure very striking—in fact, if done on compulsion, we should recommend it is a good secondary punishment, a capital substitute for cell and treadmill—the wine is not very exhilarating, nor the feast very luxurious, and yet from these elements the poor rogues make a festivity. There are times and season when man is bound to be joyous. At Christmas it is his impulse to be glad. It is then the universal festival. Nature marks the times: nature assembled the choristers; nature furnished the decorations; it is a world jubilee common to earth and man.

THE PARSON'S WEDDING.

A christening is a joyous occasion. The wedding day is said to be the happiest of a man's life. There are men who will assert and swear it valiantly, though they know in their hearts that it was a day of cares and anxieties, of distractions and confusion. If a certain clergyman we wot of in the island of Antigua were to make such an assertion, we should laugh in his face, or at once give up all faith in portents; for the omens which gathered round his bridal morn and bridal couch were dire enough. We witnessed the beginnings of these mishaps on our way to St. John's, the capital whither we were wending afoot. By the road-side sat a nigger in the last agonies of despair, now howling, tearing his hair, and dashing his head against the ground: now rocking to and fro, and uttering a low wailing. At first we thought he had been seized with cholera or yellow-jack, and hastened to proffer our aid. Our inquiries met no answer. There was still the same bitter lamentations and woe, and at last, hard-driven by our importunity, he, pointed to an object on the ground, and yelled out. 'What de matter!—why, I've mashed de parson's cake—oh, whirra whirra!' He had been sent to a neighboring store to fetch the wedding cake; had put it on his head, as the niggers do with everything, had gone dancing along, down it tumbled in the dust. It was certainly a dreadful 'mash' now. The rich frosted covering was broken into bits: the cupids were mere fragments of love; the doves had been separated in their loving kisses; the rosies and the posies and the other emblems of affection lay scattered in little sugary heaps. The cake, too, was considerably damaged. It was still a good cake for eating; better still for drawing through a ring or putting in pieces under pillows to dream on; but as the centre and triumph of a bridal feast, the glory had departed from it. We could fancy the dismay of the party when they saw in the middle a place where the cake was not; the disappointment of bridesmaids, the consternation of gossips, when they found the leading symbol, the very escutcheon of the bridal was wanting. A wedding breakfast without a cake! There might as well be a marriage without a bridegroom, a betrothal without a kiss, a christening without caudle.—'Twas dreadful! The fates had a spite that day against the poor parson. They had not done with him yet. At night we had returned from dining out; by the bye, there was an accident in that dining out which occurs most ludicrously to us.

We were to dine with the governor. As usual, our ward-robe was scanty; our comrade and ourself had no clean shirts. Our hostess got over the difficulty by bringing us two well starched, and of finer texture than any which our valise contained. We put them on rather proudly, and strutted forth with a sense of dandyism. On getting into the air we heard our friends give two or three sniffs, and then became sensible that from his side something strange was greeting our olfactories. At last we stopped, looked in one another's faces, and laughed, as there came upon us the consciousness that we were wearing a black man's shirt, and were carrying with us the peculiar odor which belongs to the children of Ham. The thought depressed me; our comrade was of more elastic spirit, and at once up and told the story at the dinner table, to the great amusement of the company, especially of the butler, whose dusky skin was just tinged by a thin wash of whitey brown, and who went out grinning and exclaimed, 'Only tink of dem gentlemen putting on de shirts of dem tinking black niggers!' This has nothing to do, however, with our parson.

We had gone to bed; had just overcome the sandflies and the heat, and were sinking into a calm slumber, when we were startled by noises, the most strange and hideous which ever saluted mortal ears. There was shouting and yelling, the clashing and jingling of metals, the beating of gongs and of drums, the squeaking of fifes and the blowing of cow's horns. We thought at least that the town was on fire, or that there was an insurrection of the blacks, and jumped out to see what was the matter. Beneath was a motley group of dusky forms, women in loose fitting garments, men in shirts and straw hats, all carrying pans, kettles, whistles, drums, or other instruments of melody, all jumping and singing in the greatest state of excitement.—On inquiring the meaning of this assemblage, we heard that it was the wish of the black members of his congregation, with whom he was a favorite, to pay their minister the compliment of a serenade on his bridal night, and that they were now proceeding to the parsonage for that purpose. We did not hear the issue of the visit; but if the parson did not go mad or shed blood under such an infliction, he certainly must have had the power of possessing his soul in patience.

A boarding-house keeper in Baltimore advertises to furnish gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms, also one or two gentlemen with wives.

A fire occurred at Baltimore on Thursday night which destroyed about twenty buildings, including the dwellings of Messrs. Reed, Burnham and Stebbins, and the paper mill and rule factory of Mr. Esty.

A SINGULAR DYING REQUEST.—We find the following in that sober and truthful sheet, the Salem *Observer*. Of course, no shade of doubt can rest on the actual occurence of the incident:

'. An old man dying in Boston, recently, was asked if he would have a clergyman sent for.—He requested to see Rev Dr. Colyer, who called upon him accordingly. The rich man said, 'I have sent to request you to keep those confounded cats in your yard quiet to-night.''

MITIGATED AFFLICTION.—A gentleman stepped into a store where none but mourning goods were sold, and inquired for slate-colored gloves. The polite clerk informed him only black was sold in that room; for slate colored gloves he must step into the *mitigated affliction department.—Buffalo Com Adv.*

HALLOW THE SABBATH.—'Young men, resolve by God's help, that you will always remember to keep the Sabbath day holy. Honor it by a regular attendance at some place where the gospel is preached. Settle down under a faithful ministry, and once settled, let your place in church never be empty. Believe me, you will find a special blessing following you.'

GOOD.—Report says coal is likely to fall before winter.

The Coast of New England.

BY HAWSER MARTINGALE.

A group of hardy, weather-beaten, rough-looking tars, who compassed the starboard watch, were assembled on the forecastle of the Eudymion, and were whiling away the time, and amusing each other, by recounting scenes and events in which they had participated in bygone years, when approaching the coast of New England from a foreign shore. They soon came to the conclusion, unanimously, that it was the most dangerous coast in the world—"for d'ye see," said old Bob Bunting, "if you are bound for Boston Bay, there are dangers from whichever side you come. If you come from the South, there is Nantucket Shoals, with all the big and little *rips* without number, on the one hand—and George's Shoal on the other. If you come from the Eastward, there is the rocky and deceiving coast of Cape Sable, with the Seal Islands, which dash to pieces many a gallant ship, on the North, and George's Shoal on the South. To be sure, if the wind and weather be fair, it will all do very well—for then the skipper, if he can tell the difference between the main truck and a tarpaulin hat, will be able to find out what he is about—and can make a good landfall. But the worst of it is, a fair wind on the coast is almost always attended with foul weather in the winter, or a fog in summer, and a westerly wind, which is always clear and cool, is dead ahead, and in bad weather Cape Ann or Cape Cod are ugly places to run for, and you may not see them until you are hard and fast among the rocks or breakers. If you miss them both, and find yourself close in with Nahant or Cohasset Rocks, with the wind blowing heavy right on shore, it is any thing but pleasant, lads, I'll assure you. After you have been lying in for two or three days, in thick weather, without being able to get an observation, and then shape a course, you are about as likely to make Boon Island Ledge, and the Isles of Shoals, or the Old Man's Shoals, and Great Rip, as Cape Ann or Cape Cod—or, perhaps the Graves, or the Harlings, or Nantucket Beach, would appear all at once right under the jibboom.'

'I remember,' continued Old Bob, 'it was in the brig Nimrod, with Capt. Clearweather. We had a long passage from Gibraltar, were on short allowance, and all were anxious to get into port. We struck soundings on George's one night, and ran for Cape Ann with the wind at northeast, and fog and thick weather rapidly coming on. But we kept a bright look out, got sight of the Cape a glad sight it was, too, and bore up for the entrance to Boston harbor. Our captain was a good sailor, and well acquainted with the Bay, but as the wind had veered into the southeast, and it began to blow hard, and to rain fast, so we could not see more than a mile or two ahead, and a dark night besides, we found we were in a pokerish situation, and felt rather streaked. We took a couple of reefs in the topsails, and a reef in the course, and made all ready to claw off and every man was at his station ready to brace round the yard, looking out: the captain was walking the quarter-deck and must have felt rather bad, for he did not want to stand off and lose a fair wind, to be followed by a stiff northwester, and perhaps be beating about for a week or two longer, and he was afraid to keep his course towards Boston light, for fear the current, or bad steering, might shove us out of our course, and Cohasset rocks, or the Graves, bring us all standing.'

'At last, when we got, as the Captain calculated, withing about three miles of the light, and it could not be seen, and no prospect of clear weather, he made up his mind to run no longer, but down helm, haul on a wind and try to work out of the bay. I never felt worse in my life, than I did when I heard him give the order to brace up the yards, and haul close on a wind. The helm was put down, and the yards were braced fore and aft, and while we were getting on board the fore tack, the clouds seemed to lighten up for a moment, and away broad off the lee bow, was seen the *revolving light*.'

'Light ho!' screamed two or three voices.—Light ho! bawled out the mate from aloft,—Light ho! answered the Captain from the quarter deck. 'It is Boston light! my good fellows—it is Boston light! Square away the yards again, boys—up with your helm—keep her too W. S. W., and we shall soon get a pilot.'

The storm increased after this, and it blowed and rained great guns—but we, nevertheless, kept sight of the light, and stood on—and in Light House channel we fell in with a pilot boat—and no man ever received a heartier welcome than Wilson did that night, when he stepped over the gangway. Dark as it was, he run her up to town—how he found the way through the Narrows I never could find out—and anchored her off Long Wharf. The next morning the wind came out from the northwest butt end foremost, and if we had not got in as we did, we should have had to beat about in the bay nobody knows how long, with precious little to eat or drink, and perhaps have got wrecked at last.'

'What time of the year was it, Bob?' inquired Bill Davit.

'It was somewhere along in November, I believe,' said Bob. 'At any rate, we got in the week before Thanksgiving.'

'The coast is sometimes bad enough at that season, in all conscience,' said Bill Davit; 'but did you ever come on this coast in the winter season!'

'No,' said Bob, 'I never did, nor will I, if I can help it.'

'You are in the right on't' exclaimed Bill.—'Stick to that and you'll do; I have, and met with the rubbers too.'

'Did you have a tough time? Come, Bill tell us all about it,' exclaimed, as with one voice, several of the crew.

'You must know, then, shipmates' said Bill Davit, 'that I was once on board the barque Thomas on her passage from Liverpool to Boston. We sailed from Liverpool on the eighteenth of November, and had on board a cargo of pig iron and salt. The Captain was a well meaning man, but he was never calculated to set a river on fire, and trusted too much to his chief mate who could *talk* like a book, but was a real know-nothing after all. In stowing the cargo, he placed the pig iron along side of the kelson, and then fitted the body of the hold and part of the between decks, with, salt, and you may imagine, shipmates, what pretty capers our old barkey cut when we got her into blue water.—There was no danger of her capsizing, to be sure, but she thrashed and kicked, and slatted about at such a rate, whenever it blew heavy, and there was anything of a sea on, that there was not a man in the ship who would not have given all his old shoes, and new ones too, for that matter, to be safe on shore again. Westerly winds prevailed, of course, and we crawled along but slowly towards Boston against a heavy westerly swell; our sails were chafed to pieces—our standing rigging was constantly giving way—we sprung some of our spars—and at last, to crown all, the barque sprung a leak, and if she had not been an uncommonly strong vessel, would have gone down with us long before we got on soundings.

However, we got along as well as we could—there was a fine crew on board, who would never grumble without occasion, which is not always the case with sailors. We got soundings on the Grand Bank, on the fifty-second day after we left Liverpool. By this time our provisions and water were getting scarce, and it was thought necessary to put upon short allowance After we left the Bank, we had a succession of gales from the north-west—real snorters, boys, I assure you—and made headway very slowly, being obliged to keep one pump going nearly all the time, and both pumps when it blew heavy. We got soundings on George's on the seventy-sixth day after we left Liverpool—and by that time we were on pretty short allowance of beef, bread, fuel and water, and all of us were pretty well beat out.

Poor Captain Fellenburg had been in low spirits all the voyage. He saw the error in stowing the cargo when it was too late, and I verily believe would have run into some port in Ireland, and stowed the cargo properly, as he ought to have done, if his pride had not prevented him; but I knew he suffered as much at heart, as any of us. He had but little energy of character. I scarcely saw a smile on his features during the passage—and he seemed at last to be completely discouraged, and loth to make sail when the wind moderated, and that, I verily believe, was partly the reason of our very long passage.

The weather was cold after we struck soundings on George's and the wind seemed to have got settled in at northwest, blowing a double-reefed topsail breeze. Our barque was deep in the water, and when close-hauled in a heavy sea her decks were constantly full of water. Her upper works were so much strained that the oakum had worked out of some of the deck seams on the forecastle—and every time a sea struck her bows, and dashed the spray on deck, a good portion of it poured down into our bunks through the deck seams, and by the bolt of the bowsprit bitts. Our blank

It was all up with the old man after this.—This was the finishing stroke. He no longer interfered with the management of the vessel, but let the mate do as he pleased, and the worthy captain would sometimes walk the deck for hours at a time—but his thoughts were far away, and deep and bitter anguish was stamped on his features. Every man on board believed that his own case was a hard one, and hard enough for any old tar, but that the captain's case was a far worse one, and would have done anything to bring him relief.

Soon after this, we took a breeze from the eastward, which run us into the South Channel and standing well over to the westward, we made Chatham Light, and hauled close on a wind to the northward. But before we could get round Cape Cod, it came on to blow a gale, with snow and sleet in abundance, and our ship was in a bad condition to haul off a lee shore.—Nevertheless, we kept the close-reefed main-top sail on her, with the reefed fore sail and double-reefed trysail and fore staysail; and for about an hour it was an equal chance whether we should weather the Cape or swamp her on the breakers, which roared tremendously close under our lee. We passed the Cape within a mile of the beach, and when we opened the bay, while hauling up the foresail, we split the sails into ribbons.

All that night, and a dreary one it was, we lay to under our old main-topsail close-reefed, and expecting every moment it would go, but after daylight the next morning the wind moderated, and we squared the yards and run for Boston light house. The weather was thick; but we were willing to risk something for the sake of getting into port, for it began to be worse than death to remain outside. At length the clouds scaled off, and we saw Boston light house—a joyous sight to the tempest-tossed mariner. Every heart beat quicker, for we thought we beheld the end of all our toils and dangers. The wind, however, died away just as we came opposite the light house, but no pilot boat was in sight. We let go our anchor in mid-channel, and felt secure enough; and our mouths watered at the thoughts of the delicious grog, which we expected to get hold of on the following day. But disappointment after disappointment was again our lot. About ten o'clock that night commenced a furious gale from W. N. W. Our cables parted like hempen threads touched with the fire—and once more we were exposed to all the tender mercies of the weather, in the latter part of the month of January, in Massachusetts Bay!

It now seemed that our troubles were only about to commence, for our provisions could not last more than a day or two longer. Our ship looked worse than ever, our sails were all torn to pieces, our crew were worn out—only six out of the ship's company of ten being able to do duty—our clothing and bedding were all saturated with salt water, and our decks covered with ice. We could do nothing but let her drift under bare poles; even the pumps were neglected, and we gave ourselves up to despair.

Even then, perhaps, if we had been under the orders of a smart, energetic captain, a man fit to take the lead in any such emergency, we might have rallied our spirits and saved the ship. But we had no one to inspire us with courage, and to point out to us the proper steps to take, and to urge us to take them.

For several days the barque drifted about in Massachusetts Bay, at the mercy of the wind and waves. There were several feet of water in the hold, and she must soon go down. No reckoning was kept, and we know not where we were. Gales of wind followed each other in rapid succession from the west, and one dreadful night, when all hands were trembling and shivering in the cabin, hoping nothing, and calmly waiting their fate, some of us fervently praying God to have mercy upon us, the wild roar of breakers were heard, a sound which always strikes terror to the heart of a sailor.—Those of us who were still able to walk made a violent effort, and hastened on deck, and there beheld a sight which would have appalled the stoutest heart. The waves were dashed with an awful violence against huge rocks, which seemed to rise up from the depths of the sea; and the wind, still blowing with fury, was driving our old barque broadside on towards them. I instantly rushed to helm, (for although I expected death, I dreaded his aspect when he appeared so near, and in such a terrific shape,) and strove to put it hard up to help her off before the wind, and if possible avoid the rocks and breakers which appeared on every side.—But the pintles were choked with ice, and the rudder was immovable! It was then that all the sin which I had ever committed seemed to rise up and stare me in the face, And I'll tell ye what it is, shipmates, a clear conscience will stand a man in good stead, when he is cast among the breakers, and expects every minute will be his last.

Our barque, urged madly onward by the force of the wind and waves, seemed to pass through a narrow channel between two high rocks, against which the sea dashed with terrific violence. But we still heard the sound of breakers under the lee, and our fate appeared to be postponed but a few minutes. Daylight broke in the east, and showed us a rocky iron bound coast, on to which we were drifting with fearful rapidity. The clouds had now cleared away and when the sun rose above the horizon, its first rays fell upon our ill-fated barque as it entered the foaming breakers which roared around us with a noise surpassing the thunders of Niagara.

By this time, all the crew, with the exception of two poor fellows, whose feet were so badly frozen, that they could not move, and who were dying by inches, had crawled on deck; and when they beheld the dreadful fate which awaited them, their shrieks could be heard even above the sounds of the winds and the waves. But their agony was not prolonged. The vessel was lifted nigh on the top of a foaming surge, and the next moment was dashed with dreadful violence on the ledge. I well recollect that I was overwhelmed with the waters, and the images of my mother, of my brothers and sisters, as they appeared in the happy days of my youth, were presented clearly and vividly to my view; a stifling, choking sensation followed, and I recollect no more, until I found myself on the rocks, bleeding and bruised, and surrounded by a number of kind-hearted fishermen!

I afterwards found that we had drifted between a number of dangerous rocks lying in the vicinity of the Seal Islands, and were finally wrecked on the rough and rocky shore of Cape Sable. Only one of the crew besides myself escaped; the others found a watery grave.—And such,' added Bill Davit, with a savage grin, and an emphatic stamp on the deck, 'is my experience of the dangers of the winter's coast.'

'You had a hard time of it, Bill,' exclaimed Ned Jackson, 'and I have good reason to believe that hardly a winter passes that many deep-loaded vessels do not suffer as much from the westerly gales and the cold weather as your old barque, Bill.' They are sometimes beating about here for weeks and months, like the 'Flying Dutchman' off the Cape of Good Hope; and after all, are perhaps obliged to run for some port in the West Indies.'

'A few good, staunch and solid men-of-war, said Bob Harrison, 'stationed on the coast, to supply distressed merchantmen with men and provision, and spare sails, and spars, if they should be needed, would be a good thing in the winter months.'

'Aye,' replied Bill Davit, 'every nation that has a navy, excepting ours, has a home squadron—*in reality as well as in name*—and surely, no nation has so much need of it as the United States. But a national vessel, excepting now and then a Revenue Cutter, close in shore, is never seen on our coast. I have been to sea, man and boy, twenty years, and I never fell in with one yet. Our officers in the naval service, are branch pilots in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Chili, or on the Brazil station; but they know no more about the American coast, its bays, its harbors and its soundings, than they do of the coast of Kamschatka. But I tell you what it is, Bob——"

Bill didn't finish his sentence—for just at that moment the second mate, who was looking out from the fore top-sail yard yelled out at the top of his voice, 'Light ho!'

'Where away?' screamed the captain from the quarter deck.

'Two points on the larboard bow.'

'Very well—helmsman, keep her off west by north—and steer small—Mr. Randall, take a small pull of the weather braces.'

'A pull of the weather braces!' bawled the chief mate.

'Aye, aye, sir,' answered half a dozen gruff voices—and no more long yarns about the winter coast were spun that night.

METALLIC QUALIFICATIONS.—With four metallic qualifications, a man may be pretty sure of success These are, gold in his pockets, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart.

The Rockland Gazette,

Thursday Evening, Oct. 1, 1857.

Sugar.

A "sweet" subject is this, and yet the high price which our traders have been obliged to demand for the article for some time past has doubtless inclined many of our readers to "sour" feeling, even upon this saccharine topic. The decline from an exorbitant towards a wholesome price in this article, both for the interest of the consumer and the honest trader, we are glad to mark, as well as the fact that the tendency is undoubtedly to a further decline. It seems apparent, now, that the high prices of sugar which have prevailed for a year or more have been occasioned more by the combinations of speculators than by any real increase of demand or lack of production, and the statements of stocks of sugar on hand, at various places, seem nearly incredible. We are pleased to see the present decline in prices, and can only wish that dealers who have held back immense quantities of sugars from the wants of the market, to obtain exorbitant prices, may meet the ill success they deserve. Any attempts to monopolize such an important staple of universal consumption richly merit the failure which can hardly fail to attend them.

We found an article of some interest in the Boston *Advertiser* from which we learn that the production of sugar has been greatly increased in the island of Mauritus within two or three years, planters having been stimulated by increased prices and encouraged by the abrogation of the prohibition against the importation from India. Late accounts from the island represent the sugar culture to be in a very flourishing condition. The crop of the present season promises to be the largest ever made in the island, and twice as great as that of 1850. The shipments this year will probably reach 240,000 pounds. In 1850 the production was 116,000 pounds. The first shipments of this year's crops have already been made, at prices varying from $9 to $10 per cwt., (nearly 100 per cent, in advance of the rates of 1856) but later shipments, however, must be made at much lower rates, as prices are rapidly declining in Europe. Our readers may find the following extract of some interest which we cut from the article in the *Advertiser* to which we alluded:

"There is but little direct trade between the United States and the Mauritus. The barque Homer, from Boston, took out an assorted cargo, to bring home a return freight of sugars for this market. Occasionally there has been a cargo of lumber at the island from California, which has been exchanged for sugar; but the trade is very limited.

The sugar production of Mauritus is large, considering the size of the island, which does not exceed an area of 700 square miles—say 440,000 acres, less than one-tenth of the surface of Massachusetts. It indicates a peculiar adaptness of the soil and climate to the cultivation. The soil is very rich, in some places a black vegetable mould, in others a bed of solid clay or quaking earth, into which a stake may be thrust ten feet without meeting any resistance. The climate is salubrious—the temperature being remarkable equable. The thermometer rises no higher than 87, and no lower than 60; and the mean temperature is about 70. The population is about 180,000, of whom not more than 10 000 are whites, the remainder being negroes and coolies. The French, who had possession of the island just a hundred years, introduced culture of sugar, in connection with indigo, coffee and cotton—the laborers being slaves, Madagascar negroes. The English who seized the island in 1814, and have remained in possession of it since, confined agriculture to the sugar cane. When slavery was abolished in the British colonies, coolies from India were introduced, and their labor has been found more efficient than that of free negroes and liberated slaves.

The quantity of cane sugar produced in the United States in 1854 was 247,581 hogsheads, of 1000 pounds each. This was chiefly the product of Louisiana. Small quantities were produced in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky. The quantity of maple sugar produced in the same year, was 34,349,886 pounds; and the quantity in the last two years has been very largely increased. Maple-sugar is made in every State of the Union except Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and California.—New York produces the most; Vermont the next; and Ohio the next. The product in Massachusetts in 1855 was about 800,000 pounds, valued at 52,000 dollars. This production was confined to the counties of Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire.

The quantity of sugar imported into the United States in 1854 (and for the last two years the quantity has been less) was about 460,000,000 pounds valued at about 14,700,000 dollars. The exports were valued at 280,000 dollars.

The exports of sugar from Havana last year amounted to 872,592 boxes, of about 400 pounds each. The exports from Havana—and from that port the great bulk of Cuban sugars are shipped, have increased gradually, with trifling fluctuations, since 1789, when they only reached 70,000 boxes. The largest exportation was in 1855, when it was 965,677 boxes."

Stabbing Affair.

At about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon of last week, a lamentable occurrence transpired at the South End, whereby a boy named Asa Willis, a son of Mr. Madden L. Willis, was dangerously if not fatally stabbed by a negro or Indian half-breed boy, whose name we do not know. From the best information of the facts we have obtained from those who saw the whole or a part of the affray, it appears that the half-breed boy left the store of Samuel Bryant, near which the affair took place, and went across the street, when another boy, who was upon the walk with young Willis, called after him some abusive remark, when he came back and commenced an attack upon Willis. The boy Willis, it appears, was the stronger of the two, and a scuffle ensued in which the half-breed boy produced a knife, from his sleeve or elsewhere and stabbed the other. Young Willis, as we are told, was not conscious of having been seriously injured for some momonts after the affray, and not until he observed the blood flowing freely from the wound, and he afterwards walked home without assistance. The wound is pretty far back in the left side, between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, and there is evidence of internal injury to such an extent as to render the boy's recovery extremely doubtful. He was attended by Dr. Frye. The "negro boy," as he is called, has made his escape and has not yet been apprehended. There are some statements to the effect that he was drunk when the stabbing affray occurred. Both boys are, we should judge, about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

☞ We learn that Mr. WM. P. F. MESERVE, formerly at the Thorndike Hotel in this city, and since well known to many of our readers as the popular, efficient and gentlemanly clerk of the "American House," Boston, has recently been engaged as Clerk of the well known "ADAMS HOUSE," of the same city, where he will be pleased to see his eastern friends. Mr. Meserve is in every way qualified for his position, and the guests of the "Adams House" will meet with every requiredattention at his hands.

AT WORK AGAIN.—The Lowell *Courier* of yesterday says that the Massachusetts Mills have started up again, and about two-thirds of their works are running.

Public Lectures.

Are we to have a course of public lectures this winter? This is a question which has for years past been doomed to a negative answer, but we have entertained some hope that in the present instance there is the prospect of an affirmative. Rockland is abundantly able to sustain a course of Lectures, but it is a deplorable fact that, speaking of the community as a whole, there is little interest among us in enterprises of this kind. Still, ours is by no means a penurious, a "stingy" community, for in general their purse-strings are as readily undrawn as other people's. In the particular to which we refer, it is a general taste for lecture entertainment and instruction, and an active interest in the matter of securing these advantages, which is the lacking main-spring needful to be supplied.

An effort is now being made towards the establishment of a course of lectures, to which we call the attention of our readers. In our opinion the most proper method of effecting this object, is for the citizens who are interested to notify and hold a meeting, pledge the amount necessary to sustain a course of lectures, and choose the proper persons to effect engagements and make sales of course tickets, &c. As no steps in this direction have been taken, the members of the Young Men's Forensic Union, desiring, if possible, to enjoy the advantanges of a course of lectures, determined to institute preliminary enquiries with regard to effecting engagements, and to ascertain what amount our citizens would pledge for tickets, to sustain their efforts in establishing a course of lectures The latter work the Lecture Committee of the Association commenced this week, proposing to establish a course of twelve lectures, provided the requisite amount should be subscribed for tickets before the close of the week. The rates at which subscriptions for Course Tickets have been placed, are—for Family Tickets, (admitting five) $3,00; for Double Tickets, (admitting gentleman and lady) $1,50; and for Single Tickets, (admitting one to the course) $1,00. These rates are low, and about $400 would be required to be subscribed for tickets to justify the Association in proceeding, which amount might easily be raised by a general subscription for tickets among our citizens. Among a community of 8000 or 9000, it seems that two or three hundred individuals might be found who would be willing to invest two or three dollars each in tickets for public lectures, at a cost of from a half-dime to sixpence per lecture. We call the attention of our readers to this matter, and recommend all who are interested to pledge the Committee their names for a few tickets *immediately*, and thus encourage this object. Notwishstanding the low rates of tickets and the extent of our population, to which we have alluded, we doubt the ability of the Committee to dispose of the requisite number of tickets, unless by weeks of unpleasant application, and therefore every citizen who has any favorable feeling towards the effort of the Union should place his name upon their list at once. The members of the Association expect to reap no benefit from their efforts in case of success, except the common one conferred by the lectures themselves, which they will enjoy at the same cost as that paid by other citizens, increased by the gratuitous performance of all the "drudgery" incident to the enterprise.—The members of the Association ask, then, the assistance of all who are interested in the object of securing a course of lectures, and are ever ready to yield their own plans together with all the assistance in their power to any better method of effecting the object they have in view. Our readers will readily see that those citizens who say we will not take tickets for a course of lectures, but if they are established will attend when we can, are really offering no reliable encouragement to the object which they are solicited to aid. Let such, then as desire to see a course of lectures estaqlished, interest themselves in this matter. A Ticket Subscription List may be found at this office.

We are requested to state that the Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Association, desire the members of their Association, and all citizens who are interested in establishing a course of lectures, (whether they have subscribed to the committee or otherwise) to meet them at the High School Room, on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, to advise with them in reference to the most effective means to be employed for the object in view.

A TOUCHING DUTY.—It will be recollected by those who have read the accounts of the Central America disaster, that when Mr. Payne of California left the ill-fated steamer for the Marine, Capt. Herndon gave him his watch, to be handed to his wife in case of his death. That sad and painful duty has been executed by Mr Payne, and the watch is now in the possession of Mrs. Herndon,—the last sad evidence of the affection of her noble husband, and a touching memento of that heroic devotion which, alive to the call of affection, still yielded a cheerful obedience to the voice of duty.

Some men, as the New York *Express* observes, would have sent themselves in the boat to their wives, but the gallant HERNDON, though in the midst of peril and death, forgot not to send this touching relic to his wife, while, at the same time, he devoted himself to duty and to death. All honor to the simple deed and to the cheerful sacrifice which speak the true man and the true hero.

☞ We are pleased to learn that the performances of the Rockland Band at the late regimental parade at Bangor have met with the highest praise from the press of that city. Although Chandler's Portland Band, (which has enjoyed the reputation of being the best band in the State if not the best in New England,) was at Bangor on the same occasion, we are told that the opinion is pretty generally expressed that the Rockland Band is the best street band in New England. Our Band were in the streets on Monday evening, and stationing themselves in front of the Commercial House, gave our citizens a fine concert.

In this connection we express our regret that the Band are to lose the valuable services of Mr. W. H. CARY, whose business engagements call him to Boston. The Universalist Choir, also,—which has been, in our opinion, as a whole, the best quartette in the city,—will suffer the same loss. As far as our knowledge extends we have no tenor among us who can fully supply his place.

☞ Our thanks are due and cheerfully rendered to Messrs. E. H. Cochran of Bryant's and W. J. Bond of Henderson, Jeffers & Co's Expresses, and also to Lovejoy of the Eastern Express for Boston papers in advance of the mails.

It is reported that James Gordon Bennett of the N. Y *Herald*, loses $70.000 by the failure of Persse & Brooks, paper manufacturers, they having been his bankers.

"Out West."

HAMLIN CITY, K. T.,
Sept. 7, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—I had the pleasure of reading a number of the "Rockland Gazette" a few days since, as it came fresh from the publishing office in the good city of Rockland, Maine, and I assure you, that its appearance into my "cabin" away "out west" was a matter of joy, and not of grief. It has been read through and through, advertisements and all, and is now going the round through the neighborhood, for the contents of a paper from "*Maine*" are as quickly devoured by the "Yankees" as we are called, as a hoe cake is by the true blooded "ruffian" from over the muddy waters of the Missouri. But what rendered your paper the more interesting, perhaps, was a communication from some *incog*. but whose putative father was your humble subscriber.

Now Mr. Editor I *did not* write that article—knew nothing of the same till I saw it in print, and however much it may flatter my vanity to be supposed capable of writing so well written and able an article, yet still, truth and honesty compel me to disown the same, and "give honor to whom honor is due." Of all places for letter writing in the wide world, there is none perhaps where it is more extensively carried on than in Kansas, and much is written that is true and much that is false, and much that is wofully distorted or sadly colored.

"A chiel's among us takin' notes,
An' faith, he'll print 'em."

I think I have traced the article above mentioned to its paternal progenitor, and I have done it by a process of "slow tracking" known to our deer hunters in this region, and find the unmistakable marks of family resemblance in the person of one of my young friends formerly a studious and worthy disciple of old Æsculapius, but now a resident of Kansas, and whose "nomme de plume" is the initial "S."

Well, to correct the aforesaid wrong impression, and to thank you for sending me the Gazette, and to answer in one letter the many inquiries and interrogatories propounded by my friends in R. and vicinity, in reference to matters and things out here, I now seat myself to write you an article for your most excellent sheet. I did not think of writing for newspapers and have never done so since I left your place, but you have got me in for it, and I must do so in self-defense. The fact is, friend Porter, I am wofully "sold" and in "acknowledging the corn" I now proceed to "show the husk."

KANSAS. ITS BOUNDARIES, INHABITANTS, &c.

"An act to organize the Territory of Kansas, Sec. 19. And be it further enacted—Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri; where the thirty-seventh parallel of North latitude crosses the same; thence West on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence North on said boundary to latitude thirty eight; thence following said boundary of the Territory of Utah, or the summit of the Rocky Mountains, thence Northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence East on said parallel to the Western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence South with the Western boundary of said State to the place of begioning."

Such is the truly magnificent extent of the world-renowned Kansas, and up to its acquisition from France by the United States, to wit: April 30th, 1803, there was no known white settlement of civilized inhabitants, now embraced within her territorial limits, and indeed until quite recently her broad prairies, fertile valleys and well watered bottom lands, was the abode of the different tribes of the unfortunate red men, driven by the force of "destiny" from their former hunting grounds, towards the setting sun. Here they remained unmolested, a while, pursuing the vocations of their fathers, scorning the restraints and conventionalisms of civilization, as free and untamable as the countless herds of bison, buffalo, elk and deer, which roamed at their will over her fields.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

The repeal of the celebrated Missouri compromise, which by the 8th section of the act passed by Congress the 6th of March, 1820, admitting Missouri into the Union, forever prohibited slavery in all the Louisiana territory North of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and not included in the limits of the State of Missouri, gave a new aspect to things in this territory, and the attention of the whole world has been directed upon her, not only on account of her mineral wealth, unequaled richness of soil and unparalled geographical position, but on account of internal dissensions and the parricidal strife which has injured her fair name, and stained her escutcheon with human blood, so deep,—so lasting, so enduring, that time, nor a national repentance in sackcloth and ashes can ever efface. Here were enacted scenes of murder, of violence, of rapine, of plunder, of crimes, of wickedness, of cruelty,

"And more that's awful and horrible
Which e'en to name would be unlawful."

But this black page in the history of Kansas we would fain obliterate:—Let us turn to a bright er picture.

KANSAS AS IT IS IN SEPTEMBER 1857—SOIL,

COAL, LIME, &C.

This Territory is supposed to contain at this time two hundred thousand souls, exclusive of Indians and negroes. Two-thirds of this number are undoubtedly actual bona fide residents, and this number is being rapidly augmented by the immense fall immigration now just commencing and which will continue until January A. D. 1858. There are plenty of untaken preemptable lands, as good for agricultural purposes, as those now occupied, although as a matter of course the lands nearest the rivers streams and go-ahead towns are nearly all claimed; making it an object for immigrants to come in as soon as convenient, in order to secure for themselves those claims rendered valuable on account of their proximity to the above mentioned localities. The soil in Kansas is from three to six feet deep, being a rich loam, with a small sprinkling of sand, just sufficient to render it light, rich and mellow Clay is found under this loam, and of the best quality for brick, &c.

Lime rock is found in abundance. The South side of the innumerable creeks are extensive bluffs of lime rock, projecting high out of the ground, inviting some of your hardy, energetic and industrious lime manufacturers to place it in a kiln, and properly burn it and agreeing to pay the operator 50 cents per bushel at the kiln for his trouble. We use no casks. Wood from $1.25 to $2.00 per cord. Lime rock at quarry free!—privilege ditto. Wood and timber is found on all these streams, making the burning of lime a profitable and remunerative employment.

Coal is also found here in various places, although the mines are now comparatively few which are opened and in working order. The geological indications all confirm the opinion entertained by those familiar with coal mines, that coal of the best quality for fuel is within the reach of all the settlers of Kansas.

We have for wood the following varieties—Hickory, Walnut, Mulberry, Cotton, White, Red and Black Oak, Cherry, Ash, Hackberry and Honey Locuts. Wild plums, cherries and grapes grow in profusion on the streams.

HAMLIN CITY, BROWN CO.

This is a town site, named in honor of your worthy Senator, secured by the pioneer committee from Maine; it being located with a view of giving persons desirous of locating here from your State an opportunity to do so on "first principles." The number of shares have been fixed at 200. These shares are issued at $100 each, giving to each shareholder four large lots, 4 rods front by 9 rods deep. One hundred and fifty lots are reserved to be given away to actual settlers, who will erect buildings and carry on trades, &c. The streets are wide and capacious, there being no alleys or lanes here. In fact one third of the site has been deeded to the County, for streets, public squares, county buildings, cemetery, &c. This is the most *liberally* gotten up town site, ever yet started in Kansas. *Each share-holder has his own lots.*—The whole thing is managed by a board of Trustees, who superintend the selling of shares and appropriately appropriating the money thus obtained in building up and improving the town. Hamlin is 14 miles from White Cloud, 20 from Iowa Point and 40 from St Joseph, important business points on the Missouri river, and on the *direct ronte* from St. Joseph to Marysville, a point west, to which place a rail-road via Hamlin is now being surveyed. The territorial road from Topeka to Nebraska city also passes thro' this place.

A hotel, *the first frame building in Brown County*, has just been erected by Mr. During formerly of your State, and preparations have been made for the large steam saw and grist mill, now just landed at Iowa Point and owned by Messrs Ross & Morrill, the former lately from Portland and the latter from Westbrook, Maine. A large number of *hands* are now employed in arranging for the mill for which $2 per day and board is paid to most, if not all the employees.

An extensive stone quarry has been opened on the town site, and the young city of Hamlin, (really but one month old) to-day presents quite an active, business like appearance. A number of houses will be erected by the direction of the trustees, as soon as the mill can furnish the lumber, for the occupancy and use of those who come here this fall, by arrangements with Moses Emery, Esq., of Saco, Maine, the agent in your State for transacting certain kinds of business for the corporation, and to whom any communications may be addressed for information.

What I have said in reference to the soil in Kansas will apply in and about our location.—Indeed it is generally conceded that Brown Co. somewhat surpasses any other county in this Territory, in the location of her land, the quality and quantity of her timber, and the number of creeks and streams.

We have plenty of game. The deer are quite numerous—indeed scarcely a day passes without seeing a fat buck in the majesty of his pride, bounding over the prairie or a shy, timid and matronly looking doe, with her young, sprightly fawn beside her. I caught a young fawn within forty rods of my house this spring, intending it a pet for my poor motherless child, but "Fanny" needed the kind nursing of a mother,—she lived but a few days.

Grouse, pheasants, patridges, prairie hens, quails, pigeon, snipe and sand hill cranes are among the wild fowl of this region. Wolves, badgers, racoons and wild cats are somewhat plenty.

The boys went a cooning Saturday night last. Messrs. Niles, Garton & Barnum as the *amateur* huntsmen, assisted by Bruce, Fowler & Spy, three worthy sons of b——s as ever lived. The dogs soon found a huge wild cat, and after a stout resistance on the part of the "cat," she was compelled to cry enough. A wild cat hunt, *in the night*, I assure you, friend P., is rich, rare and racy. It is just what you would like.—You being small, could climb the tree to shake him down, or if he got into a hole, could, Putnam like, go in after him. I know it would be fun alive for you.

"Would you advise me to go to Kansas?" I answer that question so often asked me as follows. If you are doing a good, safe and profitable business, are *contented* to continue in that way, if you have your health there, why of course remain. But if for any reason you desire to go *West*, I advise you to come to Kansas. I address now only the prudent and industrious; those of good habits, and who like a life of excitement and activity. This is the best place for investments of capital, whether that capital be in labor or money, that I know of. What we want is energy—labor—work. Persons never out of Maine had better not venture so far at first. Those fearing the crack of a "Colt" or "Sharpe" might be nervously affected out here. Shooting is however of rare occurrence out in the country, but at Topeka, Leavenworth, and Lawrence, where rowdyism is the rule, and gentlemanly deportment the exception, such things are not rare. If you come, bring all the money you have. Clothing and housekeeping articles are needed. *Bring your family*. Get tickets through Moses Emery, of Saco, and leave the river at St. Joseph or Iowa Point and get conveyance to E. H. Niles, Walnut Creek. You will find friends there who will assist you. You will be ten days in getting here. Arrange so as to arrive by first of December. You are then ready for spring work ploughing, planting and fencing. You are invited by the Government of the United States to come here and take this land at $1,25 per acre. You can have 160 acres. A land warrant will enter the same that you can buy for $152.

There isn't in Maine an acre of cultivated tillable, manured land, so rich, valuable and easily worked, as *every acre* of your farm will be, nor will it raise so much to the acre with *double* the expense and labor bestowed upon it.

I have many more things to write about, and if I had time and paper, could tell you that the green sward of your claim should be broken in March or April,—that you will have to pay from $3.00 to $4.00 per acre,—that this should be planted with corn, and that it will yield on the sod from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. I should also have told you that your fencing will cost about 50 cents per rod, that is to say a good oak or walnut post and four-boards-high fence will cost that sum. I could also add that osage orange fence can be made for 15 or 20 cents per rod, but it will take 3 or 4 years to get it strong enough to turn hogs, cattle and steam engines You should take along a few pounds, also some Locut and Cotton wood seed, for a young forest, which will supply you with wood and fencing and building materials in four years, all of which with many other things, for want of time and paper you must remain at present in ignorance of.

Truly yours,
W. G. S.

☞ Such of our readers as are interested in vocal culture are requested to bear in mind that Mr. G. D. Smith will open a singing school on Friday Oct. 9, at Granite Hall, of which notice will be given hereafter.

The Mormons do their own coinage—their $20 pieces are only worth $17.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—We have received the October number of this magazine, which comes to us in place of an old and valued friend. As the magazine itself announces, "Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly" have been wedded, and upon the first introduction of the united twain to our sanctum the bride seems diffidently almost to hide herself behind her bridegroom. In other words, we think with a contemporary that there is "more of 'Emerson' than of 'Putnam'" about the new magazine. This, however, was to be expected, and those who feel disappointed at not recognizing so many characteristics of their friend the bride in this literary wedding, as they desired to find, will, we do not doubt, be entirely willing to give "Emerson," the bridegroom, an opportunity of proving himself worthy of the family into which he has married. The magazine contains some twenty articles, exclusive of those contained in the "Editor's Studio" and "Editor's Olio," among which are a "Life of Washington," and "My Thirty Years out of the Senate" by Major Jack Downing, both of which were commenced in previous numbers of "Emerson." The illustrations are very numerous and exceedingly fine, and altogether the magazine presents a very creditable appearance. Published by J. M. Emerson & Co., New York, at $3 per year. Sold by E. R. Spear.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada.

There is no further news from India, though hourly expected at the sailing of the steamer.—From the mass of letters respecting the mutiny, the following extract from one written by Major Macdonald, of the Bengal cavalry, after an attack made upon him and his brother officers, in which one of the latter was killed, will be read with interest:

"Two days after my native officer said he had found out the murderers, and that they were three men of my own regiment, I had them in irons in a crack, held a drumhead court martial, convicted, and sentenced them to be hanged the next morning. I took on my own shoulders the responsibility of hanging them first, and asking leave to do so afterwards. That day was an awful one of suspense and anxiety. One of the prisoners was of very high caste and influence, and this man I determined to treat with the greatest ignominy, by getting the lowest caste man to hang him. To tell you the truth, I never for a moment expected to leave the hanging scene alive, but I was determined to do my duty, and well knew the effect that pluck and decision had on the natives.

The regiment was drawn out; wounded cruelly as I was I had to see everything done myself even to the adjusting of the ropes, and saw them hooped to run easy. Two of the culprits were paralyzed with fear and astonishment, never dreaming that I should dare to hang them without an order from the Government. The third said he would not be hanged, and called on the prophet and on the comrades to rescue him.—This was an awful moment: an instant's hesitation on my part and I should probably have had a dozen balls through me; so I seized a pistol clapped it to the man's ear, and said, with a look there was no mistake about, 'Another word out of your mouth and your brains shall be scattered on the ground.' He trembled and held his tongue. The elephant came up, he was put on his back, the rope adjusted, the elephant moved, and he was left dangling. I then had the others up and off in the same way. And after some time, when I had dismissed the men of the regiment to their lines, and still found my head on my shoulders, I really could scarcely believe it."

DR J. R. BUTLER.—The Advocate of last week contained the brief announcement of the death of Dr Butler, the oldest son of the late Rev. John Butler, and doubtless, known to a large number of our readers We learn by a communication in the Hallowell *Gazette* that the remains were taken to the cemetery at East Winthrop where two members of the family had been buried. A large number of the former associates of the deceased, who spent many of his early years in that place, and personal friends of his father were assembled at the funeral.

At the grave, after prayer by Rev. H. Pierce and the singing of a hymn, Rev. N. Butler of Rockland, brother of the deceased briefly addressed the assembly. He said:

"My friends, after the lapse of twenty-five years, the representatives of the family, the associates of the childhood of many of you, have come to lay among you their dead. It is a mournful satisfaction for us to commit the keeping of the grave of our brother to *you* with whom he, with some of us, spent the years of his youth. We have, for years, had precious dust in your care, and we come to lay this by its side.

The family which was once among you—an unbroken family of father and mother, and fourteen children, is rapidly passing away. Our parents and four of their children represent us in our better home. Their graves are scattered, but they died alike in one common faith, and alike in peace. We bring this one as we leave our other beloved, without a doubt that the great awakening to come will, from many and distant grave yards, unite us, an *unbroken family*.

"My brother," said the speaker, bending over the grave, "My brother, we leave thee to thy rest, and:

"While we weep as Jesus wept,
Thou shalt sleep as Jesus slept."

The mournful interest of this scene was greatly increased by the presence of six orphan children clinging to their widowed mother. Theirs are the promises of the widow's God, and the Father of the fatherless.

THE DREADFUL POISONING CASE IN ALABAMA A telegraphic dispatch a day or two since stated that thrty-seven persons had been poisoned in Pike County, Alabama, by a Hungarian named Kamiski. We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* that the villain was on intimate terms with a negro woman, the property of Mr. Thomas Frazell, one of the earliest settlers of Pike. He had once been in the employ of Mr F., and was familiar with his premises. Some time since he had been detected in gambling with Mr. F.'s negroes and Mr F. had instituted a prosecution against him. The *Mail* says:

"On Saturday evening, 12th instant, he was seen in conversation with the negro woman above alluded to, at the well, although he had received orders from Mr. Frazell never to come about his premises. On Sunday there were some thirty-seven persons dining at Mr. Frazell's house, of whom about thirty were visitors from the neighborhood. All these became sick soon after eating, vomiting; and the cook being arrested immediately, said that the white man above referred to, while at the well, had given her a vial containing arsenic, which he instructed her to mingle with the meat, the milk, the butter and the coffee.' He was particularly desirous that it should go into every article of food, because old Mr. Frazell was in delicate health, and generally ate very sparingly. The negro woman said she followed the directions of her lover to the letter, who, by the way, added to his instructions the remark that 'after the old man had taken that, he would hardly prosecute him in that case.'"

Only four persons died from the effects of the poison, however, instead of six, as at first reported, viz., old Mr. Frazell his grand daughter, and the overseer's wife and child. The rest are recovering. The negro woman was not burnt, but was sent to jail.

THE SEA VIEW HOUSE MURDER. The trial of Jas. P Donnelly for the murder of Albert S. Moses, at the Sea View House, on the 1st of August last, terminated at Freehold, N J., on Saturday night and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment. The Judge's charge was so manifestly onesided that the counsel for the prisoner took exceptions, and the case will be carried up to a higher court. The result of the trial has produced great excitement The father of Donnelly it is feared has become insane since the rendition of the verdict.

About $2000 was added in New York on Thursday, to the funds in aid of the sufferers by the Central America, which, with the previous amount makes $13 500 altogether collected in the city. It is presumed the fund will reach from $15,000 to 17,000. Another meeting of the committee was to take place yesterday.

The Albion Cooper Murderer.

PORTLAND, Sept. 29. Barque B. H. Knight, with the murderers from brig Albion Cooper, arrived here this morning, and they are now lodged in jail. The Irish lad, who was States' evidence, died of yellow fever on the passage.

Purchase of Masonic Temple.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The Secretary of the Interior has purchased for the use of the United States Courts in Boston, the Masonic Temple, subject to the approval of Congress. The price to be paid is $106,000.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—The steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz, 22d inst., has arrived at quarantine. The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 19th inst., but the advices are not important. The grant to the new Tehuantepec Company requires the finishing of ten leagues of railroad every year, from the 7th of September and all the dykes at Coatzacoalcos and Vantosa within the first year.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Tallahasse *Sentinel* of the 22d, reports yellow fever at Key West. Many cases had occurred, and one death. Dr. Jackson Maxwell, his lady and child, were lying very low. The origin of the disease is attributed to admitting seamen from Aspinwall to the Hospital.

Col Bates, editor of the Montgomery, (Ala) *Journal*, is dead.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.—The Catawba brings Havana dates of the 24th, Sugar depressed and declining.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamship Philadelphia, from Havana 23d, arrived to day. She reports the health of Havana as improving rapidly.

Several cargoes of negroes had recently been landed on the north side of Cuba. Two Spanish slavers had been seized and several parties arrested and imprisoned, by order of the Captain General.

The stock of sugar was 195,000 boxes.

Exchange on New York and the Eastern cities was at par.

STOPPAGE OF MILLS—Nearly all the cotton and woolen mills of Philadelphia have stopped already and the remainder are only working up the limited supply of material on hand. These stoppages have thrown out of employment over four thousand males and females, whose weekly wages amounted to $25,000, or $110,000 a month. If the other mills stop, as many more operatives will lose their employment, and the public will have to sustain them.

The Connecticut mills are also running on short time. The Pacific Co.'s knitting mill at Manchester, is now running short time, and a further contraction is contemplated. The Merry Company at Mansfield, knitting factory, contemplate a stoppage of work next week, unless the screws of the money market are loosened.—One or two paper mills in Tolland County have stopped business.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM AGAIN. In the New York Supreme Court on Friday morning, Mr. Stafford, Mrs. C

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Jura.

St John, N. B., Sept. 23.

The British steam-propeller Jura, form Cork, Ireland, Thursday 17th, arrived at this port this forenoon.

She brings London dates (telegraphic) of the 16th, and no papers except the Cork Examiner of the 16th inst.

The cholera prevails extensively at Hamburg. Out of 239 persons attached, 136 had died in eight days. At Apslan more than 200 persons have died. The disease is also prevalent at Stockholm.

India.

Bombay, Aug. 14—The news from Delhi is to July 29th. Sorties had been repulsed on the 14th, 18th and 23d of July, with great loss on the part of the rebels. The British had 500 killed and wounded.

There had been no fighting since the 23d.

Neemuch mutineers have arrived at Delhi.

Brigadier Nicholson was expected at Delhi on the 15th of August, from the Punjaub, with reinforcements.

Gen. Havelock occupied Bithoor on the 17th, without encountering any resistance, and captured 13 guns. Nena Sanib escaped.

On the 29th July, Gen. Havelock defeated 10,000 men on the road to Lucknow, and captured 15 guns. The British loss is not given, but is supposed not to be very great.

The butcheries at Cawnpore had been confirmed.

(From the Times City Articles of Thesday evening) The funds continued dull. They opened at a decline of 1-2, and consequently experienced a further reduction. At the Bank of England and in the discount market there was considerable increase in the demand for money.

Marseilles, Monday, Sept. 14th. — The French boat Mersey has just brought the Bombay mail to the 15 of August.

A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nena Sahib. Eight officers and ninety men of Her Majesty's 84th regiment, seventy ladies and one hundred and twenty-one children of Her Majesty's 32d foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including the civilian merchants, pensioners and their families, to the number of four hundred persons, were the victims of this satan. The court yard in front of the assembly rooms, in which Nena Sahib had fixed his head quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children, who had been cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbarously slaughtered on the previous morning. The former having been stripped naked and then beheaded and thrown into a well. The latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose blood reeked on their mangled bodies. Only four escaped—the wife of a merchant and three others.

General Havelock, in a dispatch to the Governor-General, says, that Nena Sahib has drowned himself with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river the cavalry and infantry deserted him. They are all gone off, after destoying their arms, to their different homes.

The sub-marine telegraph from Europe to Africa, between Bona and Cape Teulada, a distance of 145 miles, was successfully laid on the 9th inst.

LIME, WOOD & CASK MARKET

Reported for the Gazette, by
ALDEN ULMER, Inspector.
Rockland, October 1.

Lime per cask,	65
Casks,	19
Kiln-wood, per cord,	$2,50 @ 3,00

SPECIAL NOTICES

DR BANKS has moved to his residence on Middle Street, which may be distinguished at night by a red light in front, plainly to be seen from Main Street. Next door to A. H. Kimball's.

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.

Boston, April 18, 1852. No. 48 Union Street.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir:—A sense of gratitude prompts me to make the following statement, which is at your disposal. Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, attracted by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe cough, with violent pains in the side and chest.—From that time, I began to waste away, notwithstanding I was under the treatment of skillful physicians. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and immediately sent for a bottle.—The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years. Respectfully,

MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family for some months past.

WILLIAM BENNETT,
MARTHA BENNETT,

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents for Wistar's Balsam and Oxgenated Bitters,—C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN, Rockland; A. SWEETLAND, Rockport; J. H. ESTABROOK, Camden; WM. COOK, and G. I. ROBINSON Thomaston. 2w38

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on Earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by dealers in Medicine generally.

C. P. FESSENDEN, Agent for Rockland. 8m28

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess, and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the **First Three Months** of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN Rockland; and one Druggist in every town in the United States.

BURR, FOSTER & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston Wholesale Agents for New England.

February 19, 1857. 6m8:s26

DUTCHER'S

DEAD SHOT

IS SURE DEATH TO THE WHOLE

BED BUG TRIBE.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.

C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 31tf

N. WIGGIN,

Druggist and Apothecary,

NO. 4 SPEAR BLOCK.

(Recently occupied by J. C. MOODY.)

DEALER IN

PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

—ALSO—

PAPER HANGINGS. WINDOW CURTAINS, FIREBOARDS AND BORDERS.

ROCKLAND, ME.

Oct. 25, 1856. 43tf

WIGGIN'S NEUROPATHIC FLUID,

FOR THE CURE OF

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp, Toothache, Ague in the Face, Cholic, Cholera, all Internal Pains of the Stomach and Bowels, Pain in the Back, Side and Limbs, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Cold Feet, Sprains, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

The subscriber having discovered and thoroughly tested a purely vegetable and almost specific remedy for a large class of painful maladies, hereby invites the afflicted to test for themselves the merits of his invaluble preparation.

For all the complaints in which this compound is recommended, it is confidently believed the public will find no superior.

The Neuropathic Fluid produces its almost Magical effects by its combined Stimulant, Laxative-Tonic and Anti-Spasmodic powers, chiefly directed to the Nervous system, and is warranted free from all narcotic, acrid, or other deleterious properties.

As the proprietor wishes to bestow no false encomiums upon his discovery, he will refund the money paid for the medicine in any case of failure where it has received a fair trial.

Prepared only by N. WIGGIN, and for sale by C. P. FESSENDEN, No. 5, Kimball Block.

J. H. ESTABROOK, Jr., Agent for Camden.

Rockland, May 21, 1856. 21tf

OIL PAINTING

MISS OLEVIA B. WAKEFIELD,

WILL give lessons in this art, in Kimball Block, commencing on

Monday, 10th August, instant.

Enquire at M. C. ANDREWS' Book Store.

Rockland, August 5, 1857. 32tf

☞ Every person should read the advertisements of Grindle's Magic Compound, and Ancient Japanese Life Pills, which appear alternately in another column. Try them and be cured. 29ly

Gentlemen in their Dressing-Rooms,
Ladies at their Toilet,
Mothers in the Nursery,

The Old to Restore the Hair,

AND THE YOUNG TO PRESERVE IT,

USE

LYON'S

KATHAIRON.

THE MOST CELEBRATED

PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR

The World has ever Known!

The immense sale of this unequalled preparation—nearly

1,000,000 Bottles per Year!

proves its excellence and universal popularity.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.

C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 31tf

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER

GIVES AN APPETITE.

Atwell's Health Restorer

Will prevent your food from hurting you.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER

Will strengthen the enfeebled system.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER

Will keep the Stomach and Bowels regular.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER

Will cure Weakness and General Debility.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER

Is a cure for Sour Stomachs.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER

Is a cure for Headache and Sick Headache.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER

Cured your neighbor, and will cure you.

TRY IT,

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland, General Agent.

C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 31tf

DR. PETITT'S

CANKER BALSAM.

To be valued needs but to be Known!

It is its own Best Recommendation!

But a short time since we were talking with an agent who had formerly sold but little, but had now sold all out. He informed me that it had cured his

WIFE'S SORE BREAST,

After which others had tried it, and

Everybody Liked It!

A Carpenter in Camden, Me., afflicted with

CANKER IN THE MOUTH,

tried various remedies—had recourse to Physicians, but obtained no relief.

His mouth was one complete CANKER SORE. The gums swollen and AFFECTED TO THE POINT OF SUPPERATION, and CLEAVING OFF FROM THE TEETH!

A perfect cure was effected by **one bottle of Dr. Petitt's Canker Balsam.**

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.

C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 31tf

Price 25 & 50 cts. Depot, 56 Cortlandt st., New-York.

Sold by C. P. FESSENDEN, N H. HALL and F. G. COOK, Rockland; WM. COOK and G. I. ROBINSON Thomaston; WM. CROCKETT and G. DODGE, Rockport; J. H. ESTABROOK and N. C. FLETCHER, Camden. 3w37

C. P. FESSENDEN,

Druggist and Apothecary.

NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK.

ROCKLAND, ME.

Look at that coat collar, with hair on it, one might suppose the coat was really producing hair, but no, the man's hair is falling from his head If he should make some inquiries about the Alpine Hair Balm, he would be satisfied that upon a short trial of this Balm, his hair would cease to fall. See advertisement.

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD!

Now is the time to use the

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Langley's Roots and Herb Bitters.

Composed of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Thoroughwort, Prickly Ash, Rhubarb, Mandrake, Dandelion and Wintergreen.

They are pleasant to take, useful at all times, and sure to do good.

They cleanse the bowels, purify the blood, heal, strengthen, build up, and keep in order the whole system.

EVERY BODY SHOULE USE THEM!

Neerly 600,000 bottles were used last year, proving it the most popular medicine ever known.

Price only 25 and 37 1-2 cents per bottle.—Depot, 99 Union Street, Boston. Sold by all dealers in medicine, everywhere.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland, General Wholesale Agent for Maine, to whom all orders must be addressed.

C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 31tf

MILLER'S

CONDITION POWDERS.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR

Horses and Colts.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

C. P. FESSENDEN,
Only Agent for Rockland.

28tf

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 30th inst., by Rev. Wm. Hutchings, Capt. Zobeth S. Wiley to Miss Eliza S. Atwood, both of Rockport.

In Rockport, 27th inst., by N. T. Talbot, Esq., Mr. Robert Perry to Mrs. Mary Frost both of South Thomaston

In Rockport, 27th inst., at the Rockport House, by N. T. Talbot, Mr. Albert B Gilchrist to Miss Nancy Jane Simmons, both of St. George.

In Jefferson, 8th inst., by S W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. J. L. Spaulding, of this city, to Miss Mary M. Cenneston, of Washington.

In Belmont, by Rev Dr. Palfrey, Mr. Alonzo Wilson to Miss Sarah E. Fletcher, both of Belmont.

In Castine, by Rev Mr. Ives, Lemuel R. Palmer, Esq., of Belfast, to Miss Frances A. Little, of C.

DEATHS.

In this city, 9th inst., of consumption, Cordelia D. Weymouth, adopted daughter of Nehemiah and Joannah Weymouth aged 11 years, 10 months and 18 days.

In this city, Sept. 16th, Levi Collins, aged 65 years, 5 months and 11 days. [New Hampshire papers please copy.

In this city, Sept 28th, Mrs. Jane, wife of Malcome Acham, aged 22 years and 9 months.

In Holmes Hole, 26th, Capt. Charles Orcutt of Northport Master of schr. Sheet Anchor of Camden.

In Castine, Mr. Robert B. Thomas, aged 21 years.

In Warren, Sept. 12th, Miss Isabella Anderson, aged 95 years.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

Sept 25th, schrs Pearl, Ingraham, Danvers; Warrior, Getchell, ——, 26th, schs I L Snow, Conary, NYork; Pallas, French, do; Mary Langdon, Simonton, ——; Sisters, Thompson, Boston; Sea Bird, Spear, do; Paragon, ——, do; Minerva, Crockett, do; Equal, Arey, do; Dover Packet, Arey, do; Sarah, ——, do; Mt Hope, Post, do; Alnomak, Tate, Newburyport. 27th, sch Bay State, Verrill, Salem. 28th, schs James R, Andrews, Kennebec; R B Pitts, Pendleton, ——; St Lucar, Adams, ——; Lion, Hix, do; Gentile, Morton, Boston; Ellen, Andrews, do. 30th, sch Isaac Achorn, Brewster, NYork.

Sailed.

Sept 29th, schs Alnomak, Tate, Newburyport; M Langdon, Simonton, Bangor; O Cowl, Smith, St George to load for NYork; Corso, Holbrook, NYork; Nourmahal, Crockett, do; G Horton, Myers, do; Jane Ingraham, Merrill, Richmond 30th, barque Charles Brewer, Dean, NOrleans; schs B B Pitts, Pendleton, NYork; L Dean, Drinkwater, do; Charles William, ——, do; Massachusetts, Kellar, Boston; Concordia, Nash, do; Granville, ——, do; Everett, ——, do.

[Reported by N. T. Talbot.]

ROCKPORT.

Arrived 23d, brig Surf, McIntire, Salem; schr Java, Wilson, Addison; 24th, brig Capt Tom, Staples, St George; 25, sch Arcade, Millikin, Boston; 27th, sch Albicore, McGune, Saco; 28th, sch Lucy A Orcutt, Hall, Boston.

Sailed 15th, sch Java, Wilson, Addison; 28th, brig Capt Tom, Chaples, Chapleston; schs Arcade, Millikin, Boston; Albicore, McGune, Camden.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CHARLESTON—Ar 20th, schr Zephyr- Gage, Matanzas.

Sld 20th, brigs Seguin, Nelson, St Jago; Red Eagle, Rogers, NYork; Silas Wright, Glidden, (from Rockland) Savannah.

BOSTON—Ar 27th, barques A H Kimball, Adamson, Pictou; Laura Snow, Crockett, New Orleans 1st inst, SW Pass 3d

NORFOLK—Ar 23d, schs E J Talbot, Orcutt, Rockland; Yankee Blade, Berry, Frankfort.

NEW ORLEANS—Ar 24th, barque Harriet Hazeltine, Drinkwater, Boston.

DISASTERS.

Brig Mary McRae, (of Belfast) Crocker, from Wilmington, NC for West Indies, was spoken 19th inst, in lat 36 40, lon 74 08, and reported having been dismasted 12th inst—She was under jury-masts, and was steering NW.

Brig Arabella, Day, at NYork from Aspinwall, was run into 21st inst, off Barnegat, by a fore and aft sch which carried away the jibboom and head rigging.

Sch Silas Wright, from Rockland for Savannah, which put into Charleston 18th, in distress, proceeded 20th.

Sch William Gregory, from Richmond for Richmond, which put into Newport 30th ult, with her lime on fire, has commenced discharging her cargo, the flames having been extinguished. Up to 2 PM 24th inst. about half the lime had been landed, and apprently the vessel had sustained but little damage

Brig Sarah Thorndike, fromSt Stephen NB for Matanzas, with lumber, before reported, got ashore on the South side of Berry Islands 3d inst, and was wrecked. The salvage on materials brought to port was settled at 50 per cent.—The S T was built at Bluehill, in 1850, where she is owned, rated A 2 1-2, 170 tons.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Rockland, Oct. 1, 1857. Persons calling for the following will please say, "advertised."

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams C	James Prince Capt
Banks A	Kent T B
Bater A	Knowland Charles
Burbank & Butterfield	Keiffe James
Buckminster Eben	Killery John
Bodley Edward	Lall Samuel
Barrows C	Means C L 2
Baker J L	Martin Eliphlet 2
Block M L	McCusbick Murdock 3
Berry Stephen W	Melvin Ambrose P
Burrill S C	Merrit James
Bristol T H	McCarty Parker
Cassadoy Felix D	McDavis Theordore
Callen Edward	Newhall John M
Crowley Michael	Oliver Freeman C
Cunningham J	Phillips Joseph
Cremes Silas	Quinlan John
Collemer Samuel 2	Reardon John G
Dockham S B	Robinson L C
Deneson Samuel	Paul & Rumery
Dunn J G	Rily Rodolphus F 2
Donahue John	Richards F W
Day G H	Salisbury Erastus
Elden Wm H	Shea John
Eaton Cyrus	Sherer John Capt
Ellis Elnkim H	Stevens L G
Flanders Simon	Shearer Lyman F
Grover Edward	Smith V M
Gilmer H H	Sargent Simeon
Greenlow H P	Tolman James T
Hanningway J W 2	Ulmer Matthias
Hodgdon Capt	Ulmer & Co
Hunt Ezra	Voupy Elias
Howard Elias B	Vincent G R
Hall Willard	Welman Edmund
Hall W O	Williams Peter
Hozie S D	Woods John W

LADIES' LIST.

Abbot Nancy	Merrill Sarah H
Annis S E	Moore Eliza A
Anderson Harriet T	More Eliza J
Brown Sarah N	Morse Jerusha
Buckin Mary E	Murphy Johanna
Buckminster E	Meservey M J
Candage Susan	McMonnann Matilda
Corey Sarah C 3	Merrill Catherine 2
Davis Mary	Oswell L A
Emery Elisha	Phillips Fanny H
Fisk Matilda	Packard M D
Gross Elector	Rich Susan
Gibbens Ann	Stowe Hannah
Grogen Margaret	Storer Margaret S
Gilley Matilda	Sawyer N J
Harding Mary	Smith O M
Hamman Margaret	Small Sarah
Hall Emeline	Thomas Mary F
James Amanda L	Waynes Cloa
Keller Milsa	Wood Rachel
Bent Sarah	Waldroh Ashby
Lothrop Hannah	

ONE CENT is added to the postage of each letter for advertising. E. S. SMITH, P. M.

Wanted.

A FEW AGENTS WANTED,—either Ladies or Gentlemen—to sell in the United States and Canada, a new and very popular **Book,** which is sold only by Agents. Superior inducements are offered those having the requisite qualifications for the business. Some now engaged in selling this book make from $5 to $12 per day. Apply either personally or by letter to BOOK AGENT at **No. 1 Spofford Block.**

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9, A. M. and 1 to 2, P. M

Rockland, Sept. 26, 1857. 3w40

500 WANTED, 500

ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,

TO act as local and travelling agents, in a business, easy, useful and honorable. SALARY $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required No patent medicine, or book business. Full particulars given free to all who enclose return postage in stamps or silver, and address

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Sandown, N. H.

40tf

A FRESH STOCK

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHS,

Just Received by

DEAN STABLER

Merchant Tailor,

WILSON AND WHITE'S BLOCK,

Rockland, Me.

I would call attention to my place of business and to the entirely.

Fresh Stock of Cloths

now on SALE and adapted to the SEASON, consisting of

FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH BROADCLOTHS,

DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ENGLISH PILOTS, BEAVERS and KERSEYS FOR OVERCOATS.

A large variety of

VESTINGS,

Velvets, Satins, Cashmeres and Grenedines,

To suit the most particular tastes, and which will be made to order and at prices for **Cash** to defy competition.

ALSO,—A good selection of

CLOTHS for BOYS' AND CAILDREN.

Youth's Clothes made to order at short notice,

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

of his own manufacture, which he will warrant none to excel, and will sell at extremey low prices.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

in great variety.

ALSO,—A large variety of

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

D. STABLER would most respectfully return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, with the request that they would ag in call before purchasing.

Particular attention paid to the cutting of garments to be made out.

Rockland, Sept 30, 1857. 40tf

Coal Tar,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at the

1y37 GAS WORKS.

NEW GOODS!

—oo—

FALL & WINTER!

—§§—

J. W. BROWN,

NO. 4 BERRY'S BLOCK,

HAS just opened some of the most Elegant Styles of

Seasonable Goods

ever in store. LADIES are particularly requested to examine some beautiful

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

BFACK SILKS, a splendid lot.
BLACK VELVETS, for Basques and Capes.
RAW SILKS, very handsome.
ALL WOOL DeLAINS, plain and printed.
VALENCIAS, all prices.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS.
COTTON and WOOL do.

Printed Thibets,

BOULEVARD PLAIDS,

DeLains Plain and Printed.

And a very large assortment of

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

ALSO—the usual variety of

TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES,

CARPETS AND FEATHERS.

☞ All of which will be sold at very low prices.

Rockland Sept. 29 1857. 40tf

Lost.

SOMEWHERE between the 1st Baptist Meeting House and Pleasant Street, a pair of Gold bewed **Spectacles,** whoever has found the same will be suitably reward by leaving them at BERRY & RICHARDSON'S Store or at this office.

Rockland, Oct. 1, 1857.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the Old Firm of INGRAHAM & THURSTON are requested to call at the shop of P. THURSTON & CO., and attend to the settlement of the same without delay as they may by so doing save costs.

P. THURSTON & CO.

Rockland, September 28, 1857. 40tf

Notice.

THE stockholders of the Rockland Gas Light Company are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting will be held at their TREASURER'S OFFICE on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them. Per Order

NATH'L MESERVEY, Clerk.

Rockland, Sept 23, 1857. 29tf

Lime Rock Bank.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their new Banking Rooms at the corner of Main and Lime Rock Streets, in this city, on Monday the 12th day of October next at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. D. NICHOLS, Cashier.

Rockland, Sept. 21, 1857. 3w39

Juvenile Singing School.

S. K. WHITING will commence a Juvenile Singing School in the

HIGH SCHOOL ROOM,

on Wednesday afternoon, September 30, at 3 o'clock.

Terms, 50 cents per course of 24 lessons. Children, attending his adult school are privileged to attend the Juvenile one free of expense.

Rockland, Sept. 23, 1857. 2w39

Notice to Water Takers.

ALL persons whose Water Rents remain unpaid are hereby notified that the same must be paid on or before October 1st, at the office of Company. Otherwise the Water will be cut off and will not again be let on except upon the payment of the amount due, and the additional sum of one dollar.

J. P. WISE, Sup't and Collector.

Sept. 20, 1857. 1w39

CLOAKING GOODS.

J. W. BROWN,

HAS on hand a great variety of CLOAKS and

CLOAKING GOODS,

in every shade and price.

Rockland, Sept. 23, 1857. 39tf

Embroideries

—AND—

TRIMMINGS!

J. W. BROWN,

NO. 4 BERRY'S BLOCK,

Has a splendid lot of

COLLARS, SLEEVES, and BANDS,

And a large variety of **TRIMMINGS.**

Call and see them.

Rockland, Sept. 23, 1857. 39tf

Schooner May Flower

AT AUCTION.

AS she now lays at Mr. MANNING'S Wharf, North End, on

Thursday, Oct. 1st, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

unless previously sold. Apply to

GEO. W. KIMBALL, Jr., Auctioneer.

Rockland, Sept. 23, 1857. 39tf

THE BAKERY

AT THE BROOK.

THE Subscriber having leased the BAKERY at the Brook and having completely remodelled and fitted up the same, is now prepared to furnish the citizens in that vicinity and the public generally with

LOAF BREAD, BROWN BREAD, CRACKERS,

and PASTRY of all descriptions.

BREAD AND BEANS baked every SATURDAY Evening.

☞ He will also continue the BAKERY on Sea Street, where as heretofore will be found every thing in his line of business.

JAMES R. MERROW.

J. R. M. Will furnish **Crackers and Hard Bread** at wholesale as CHEAP as they can be bought at any other establishment in the Country.

Rockland, Sept. 23, 1857. 29tf

SANFORD'S

$1,000

PATENT PORTABLE

CHALLENGE HEATER.

FOR warming with pure air

PRIVATE and PUBLIC ROOMS, HALLS, Studies, Churches, Stores &c.,

with or without REGISTERS, the most **Powerful Heater,** and the greatest

FUEL SAVER

IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

This Heater when set in **CELLARS** *for heating* **Rooms over it** *has an* **Oven** *attached which Bakes admirably.*

It is compact and simple in its arrangements, consumes less fuel for the same space heated than any other furnace now in use. These Heaters or Furnaces, are for sale, and will be put up by the subscribers, and warranted to do all they are recommended **or no sale.**

The above cut represents the 15 inch Heater set so as to warm the room it sets in and the room or rooms above it.

J. C. LIBBY & SON.

Rockland, September 16, 1857. 38tf

BURNING Fluid and Oil, for sale low by

J. WATTS,
Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts.

20tf

WRAPPING Paper, all sizes and qualities for sale at SPEAR'S.

For Sale.

A 1 1-2 Story House, situated on Grove Street, said House is new, finished throughout, porch and barn attached, and will be sold at a bargain.

For terms &c., enquire of

JOHN FLINT.

Rockland, Aug 10, 1857. 33tf

JUST Received. Molasses, Crushed, Powdered and Havana B. Sugars, Hyson, Oolong, Singyoung and Souchong Teas For sale by

J. WATTS,
Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts.

30tf

Rockland Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Rockland Bank are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their Banking Room on Saturday the 10th day of Oct. next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them.

Per Order,
WM. H. TITCOMB, Cashier.

Rockland, Sept. 15, 1857. (38 3w)

North Bank.

THE Stockholders of the North Bank, Rockland, are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their Banking Room, Crockett Building on Saturday the 3d day of October at two o'clock P. M., for the choice of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year Also to act upon any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

Per Order,
S. N. HATCH, Cashier.

Rockland, Sept. 16, 1857. 38 3w

Found,

A POCKET BOOK, containing valuable papers, which the owner can obtain by calling at this office, proving his property and paying for this notice.

Rockland, Sept. 17, 1857. 38 3w

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the premises on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the benefit of PATRICK JAMESON, the following described real estate, viz:—

A lot of land situate in Camden, and bounded as follows: beginning at stake and stones on the town line at the Southerly corner of land of the heirs of Isaac Jameson, thence North 59 degrees East 67 rods by said heirs land, to land of John Jones, thence South 31 deg. East by said Jones, 70 rods to land of Wm. Jameson, thence South 59 degrees West by said Jameson's land 87 rods to town line, thence North 31 deg. West by said line to the place of beginning containing about 38 acres.

Terms made known at time and place of sale.

CHARLES CROCKETT, Guardian.

Rockland, Sept. 16, 1857. 3w38

Caution.

THE undersigned hereby notifies and warns all persons against purchasing a note of hand given by me to IDDO R. KIMBALL for $1358 50 dated August 27th 1857 payable to said Kimball or order on demand. Said note was given without consideration, and procured by false representations by said Kimball. The said Kimball acknowledged I had paid the draft or check (for which said note was given) to the Lime Rock Bank. I shall never pay said note.

JOHN SPEAR.

Rockland, Sept. 16, 1857. 3w38

To Let.

TWO Rooms over my Store suitable for a small family or shop.

R. M. PILLSBURY.

Rockland, Sept. 16, 1857. 38tf

Commissioners' Notice.

WHEREAS, on the petition of Jacob Golden of Lewiston, the Hon. Beder Fales, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Lincoln, has allowed a further time of three months from the 7th day of July to receive and examine the claims that may be presented during said term against the estate of James O. L. Foster late of Rockland, deceased, which estate was represented insolvent: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners will be in session for that purpose at the office of William A. Farnsworth, Esq., in Rockland, from nine o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday the seventh day of October, 1857.

JOSEPH FARWELL, TIMOTHY WILLIAMS } *Commissioners of Insolvency.*

Rockland, Sept. 14th, 1857. 38tf

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORACE MERRIAM conveyed to the undersigned by Mortgage Deed dated February 13, 1855, and recorded in Book 24, Page 108 of the Registry of Deeds, Eastern District, Lincoln County, two lots of land with flats appurtenant, one lot situate in Rockland and being same that Charles Holmes conveyed to said Merriam as appears by said Registry of Deeds, Book 21, Page 299, and the other lot situate in South Thomaston and being same that H. G. Berry and H. S. Bradley conveyed to said Merriam Dec. 15, 1854, and that the conditions of said Mortgage Deed have been broken by reason whereof the undersigned claim a foreclosure thereof.

SAMUEL TYLER,
AUGUSTUS E. STEVENS,
GRENVILLE M. STEVENS.

Sept. 17, 1857. 3w 38

HUDSON'S

AMERICAN SALVE

AND

BURN OINTMENT.

THIS compound has stood the test and gained the favor of thousands, in the New England States and British Provinces, for the cure of—Burns, Scalds and Cuts, Bruises, Sore Lips and Eye Lids, Chapped hands and arms, Sore Nipples, Diseases of the Skin, Inflammation, Piles, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Bites of Mosquitoes, Spiders, Fleas, Bedbugs, and Insects of all kinds, Sores on Children, Wounds from Iron, Pain in the Side and Back, Chales, Burns, Boils, &c., and is good in all cases where an outward application is required.

For further particulars see bills accompanying each box.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

JOSEPH HUDSON, Sole Propietor, Mattapoisett, Mass, and for sale by Dealers in Drugs and Medicines generally.

Sold in Rockland by C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for this city and vicinity.

J. P. HALL, only travelling agent.

September 16, 1857. 6m38

METCALF & DUNCAN,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION Merchants,

23 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

B. F. METCALF, SAML. DUNCAN. } june 3, (23)

H. O. BREWER & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants.

MOBILE, ALA.

H. O. BREWER, A. J. INGERSOLL. Sept. 17, 1857. 6m38

1,000,000 Bottles Sold!

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1853, by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

All Infringements will be dealt with according to Law

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S

ROSE MARY

This great and popular preparation it decidedly one of the nicest and best articles in the world for the

HAIR!

It imparts a richness and brilliancy, cleans, ornaments, invigorates, embellishes, removes dandruff, relieves headache, and has probably been used for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair with as much success as any article ever known. It has stood the test of time and use, and all can rely upon it.

Sole Proprietor, J. RUSSELL SPALDING, Manufacturing Chemist. Principal Depot, 27 Tremont St., opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass, where all orders should be addressed. The fac-simile of his signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

Sold by Druggists generally.

October 15, 1856. eow42ly

MANCHESTER

SCALE WORKS.

SCALES of every variety constantly on hand and warranted equal to any in the market and at prices to correspond with the times, such as

UNION OR FAMILY SCALES.
GROCERS "
COUNTER "
EVEN BALANCE "
WHEELBARROW "
COAL AND HAY "

For sale by J. C. LIBBY & SON,
Custom House Block.

Rockland, Aug. 18, 1857. 31tf

CASH BUYERS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. W. WARREN, BARRY & CO.

Invite the attention of the NEW ENGLAND TRADE, and purchasers at retail, to their

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

For Fall and Winter Sales, in all our Departments.

Shawls, Dress Goods, Silk Goods, Cloaks and Talmas.

Housekeeping Articles, Mourning Goods, Embroideries and Laces, Dress Plaids, Shawl Velvets and Cloak Cloths, and all STAPLE GOODS.

We shall offer the newest and best styles, and in great variety.

OUR PRICES WILL BE MADE VERY LOW, TO CONFORM TO THE PRESENT VALUE OF MONEY.

192 WASHINGTON

—AND—

55 & 57 Hawley Streets,

BOSTON.

Sept. 17, 1857. 5w38

Notice.

THE firm of INGRAHAM & THURSTON having been dissolved, the undersigned would respectfully inform their friends that they are ready at the shops recently occupied by INGRAHAM & THURSTON to receive orders for all kinds of

Castings,

and other kinds of work in their line that may be wanted in this vicinity at rates that cannot fail to satisfy any one.

PHILO THURSTON & CO.

JOSEPH INGRAHAM, JR., JONATHAN SPEAR. PHILO THURSTON.

Rockland, June 17, 1857. 25tf

**NO. 2 SPOFFORD BLOC

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR
OR LIVER REMEDY!

THIS IS ONE OF THE greatest scientific medical discoveries ever made, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums, and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy bow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral Poison, that are usually resorted to.

To all who will follow these directions a cure is positively guaranteed.—Sick Headache can be cured by the use of two teaspoonsful taken as soon as the attack is felt.

The Invigorator never fails to cure sour stomach or the bad effects experienced after eating.

Billious attacks yield readily to one bottle, and Chronic Diarrhœa, difficult as it is to cure, is never troublesome to those who take the Invigorator.

For Dyspepsia or Jaundice, nothing in the known world acts so fully or cures so quickly as the Invigorator. It removes all yellowness and unnatural color from the skin.

For Night Mare, take a Dose before retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventative.

For Female Obstructions it is a safe and sure remedy, as it removes the cause of the disease.

Costiveness cannot exist where the Invigorator is freely taken, while Cholic yields readily to a few doses.

It must be known that all these are Liver diseases, or caused by a deranged Liver, and to cure them needs a LIVER medicine and one of great power.—The Invigorator is such a medicine; it has medicinal powers, never before discovered, that will cure all diseases of the Liver, no matter of how long standing or what may be their form. The active medicinal virtues extracted from the gums used is such as to be astonishing to all who see their effects, for none can use the medicine without receiving benefit. It acts as a gentle Cathartic, and should always be taken in sufficient quantities to operate on the bowels gently. The best way to take it is to take the medicine in the mouth, then take some water and swallow both together. In this way the medicine will scarcely be tasted.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors,
345 Broadway New York.

Wholesale agents in Boston, Burr, Foster & Co., No. 1 Cornhill. Retail Agent J. Russell Spalding, 27 Tremont St., opposite Museum.

H. H. HAY, Wholesale Agent for Portland.

C. P. FESSENDEN, Druggist, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Rockland. 3m39

SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR — SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR — SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR

Penrhyn Marble Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHIMNEY PIECES,
PIER SLABS, PEDESTALS, &c.,

THESE are new and beautiful articles, in imitation of the richest marble such as Lisbon, Italian, Lyonese, Egyptian, Galway, Spanish, Sienna Black, and others of the most rare and desirable kinds. In style and finish they stand unequaled; are very highly polished, retain their beauty much longer than common marble and are not injured by coal gas, smoke or acids.

At the late exhibition of the "Mass. Charitable Mechanics' Association" the New York "American Institute," and the "Universal Exposition in Paris, they were awarded the highest premium for marble.

GEO. W. FRENCH, AGENT. Thomaston, Me.
G. W. KIMBALL.
21 **Agent for Rockland.**

Rockland City Book Store.
M. C. ANDREWS,
(formerly Wakefield's,)
NO. 3 KIMBALL BLOCK.

THIS Store is now being filled up with a large and choice assortment of

GOODS:
such as
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
NEW AND SPLENDID
Paper Hangings and Borders.
A large and beautiful Stock of Cameo Pins and Ear Drops to match
Gold Necklaces and Gold Chains,
with an extensive assortment of other
GOLD GOODS.
A great variety of
Fancy Articles.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
suited to all ages Every variety of
SCHOOL BOOKS and NAUTICAL ALMANACS.
Constantly on hand a good supply of
Charts, Scales, Navigators and American
COAST PILOT.
TOYS
of every description
Prices fair and terms Cash.
Rockland, Oct 23, 1856 44tf

GENERAL INVITATION.
—CALL ON—
BERRY & RICHARDSON,
NO. 7 KIMBALL BLOCK,
AND EXAMINE
A FRESH ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Beautiful Styles
—OF—
SPRING GOODS,
SUCH AS

Ladies' Black and Colored GAITERS and CONGRESS BOOTS.
Ladies' GAITER and CONGRESS BOOTS, with heels.
" Fine KID CONGRESS BOOTS.
" " " POLKA "
" " " J. LIND "
" French Kid SLIPPERS.
" " " BUSKINS.
" KID BUSKINS, all qualities.
Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, all qualities.
Gents' and Boys' Calf Foxed and Patent Leather CONGRESS BOOTS.
Gents' Patent Leather and Calf Oxford Ties.
Gents' and Boys' French Calf Boots and Shoes.
" " " Black and Drab Cloth Gaiters.
" " " and Youths' Goat, Calf, Kip and Grain BROGANS.

All of which will be sold at the very **Lowest Cash Prices.**

P. S. A large lot of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiter Boots and Shoes at **Cost.**
Rockland, June 2, 1857. 23tf

Painting and Drawing Books
AND
MATERIALS.
M. C. ANDREWS,
NO. 3 KIMBALL BLOCK.

HAS constantly on hand,
Tube Paints
of all Colors.
OILS AND VARNISHES,
CANVASS
by the yard for **Oil Paintings.** All kinds of
BRUSHES FOR OIL, ORIENTAL,
GRECIAN AND MEZZOTINTO PAINTINGS,
FRENCH CRAYONS, IN BOXES,
SILVER FOILS
and all other colors generally used.
Drawing Books,
AND PAPER, CRAYON AND
MONOCHROMATIC BOARDS.
—ALSO,—
BRISTOL BOARD
of all qualities. All kinds of
WATER COLORS IN BOXES.
ALSO,—On hand and will order any of
VINTON & NEWTON'S New Publications
in the art of Painting and Drawing.
Rockland, July 22, 1857. 30tf

Ankle Ties.
MISSES and Children's Patent Leather and Kid Ankle Ties.
BERRY & RICHARDSON.
Rockland, June 3, 1857. 23tf

IF you wish to buy good Jewelry at very low prices call at SPEAR'S Bookstore. 21tf

Fire Insurance.
E. H. COCHRAN'S
INSURANCE AGENCY,
SPOFFORD BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
ROCKLAND.

E. H. COCHRAN,
WILL TAKE RISKS ON

DWELLING HOUSES,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
STORES,
STOCKS OF GOODS,
FINISHING RISKS ON BUILDINGS

in process of construction, and all other Insurable property, in the following companies, known to be safe and prompt in the adjustment of their losses.

Insurance effected in Stock Companies or Mutual, as applicants prefer.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
AUGUSTA, ME.
Capital $300,000.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y. J. L. CUTLER, Pres't.

Charter Oak Fire and Marine Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL, $300,000
JOSEPH H. SPRAGUE, Sec'y. RALPH GILLETT, Pres't.

Conway Fire Insurance Company.
CONWAY, MASS.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, $200,000.
D. C. ROGERS, Sec'y. J. S. WHITNEY, Pres't

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Assets $220,000
J. C. PYNCHON, Sec'y. WM. B. CALHOUN, Pres't.

Bridgeport Fire and Marine Co
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
CAPITAL, 300,000.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec'y. H. W. CHATFIELD, Pres't.

Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
SALEM, MASS.
CAPITAL AND ASSETTS, $350,000.
J. T. BURNHAM, Sec'y. AUGUSTUS STORY, Pres't.

TRADERS' AND MECHANICS' CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Capital, 50,000.
E. F. SHERMAN, Sec'y. J. CONVERSE, Pres't.

GREENFIELD INSURANCE CO.
GREENFIELD, MASS.
W. T. DAVIS, Sec'y. IRA ABERCROMBIE, Pres't.

Thomaston Mutual Insurance Co.
THOMASTON, ME.
WM. R. KEITH, Sec'y. E. ROBINSON, Pres't

Great Falls Mutual Company.
SOMERSWORTH, N. H.
H. Y. HAYES, Sec'y. I. G. JORDAN, President.

Atlantic Mutual Company,
EXETER, N. H.
MR. P. MOULTON, Sec'y. M. SANBORN, President.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' MUTUAL CO.
GORHAM, MAINE.
J. PIERCE, Sec'y DANIEL B. CLEMENT, Pres't.

ROCKINGHAM MUTUAL CO.
EXETER, N. H.
WM. P. MOULTON, Sec'y. M. SANBORN, Pres't.

LIFE INSURANCE
effected in **Reliable Companies.**

P. S.—E. H. COCHRAN is devoting his whole time to the Insurance business, and pledges himself to give the most careful attention to all business in the above line.
Rockland, December 3, 1856. 49tf

GRINDLE'S
ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED

JAPANESE LIFE PILLS.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

A Positive Cure for Liver Complaint and Billious Disorders, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, Fever and Ague, costiveness, Piles, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Worms, Suppression of the Menses, Nervous Debility, &c., and a sure Preventative to all

PULMONIC AFFECTIONS.

We offer the ANCIENT JAPANESE LIFE PILLS on a more extensive scale, after we have tested them in the worst form of disease, and after having been urged to do so by eminent physicians, who have tried them to their satisfaction. Performing cures where every other remedy had failed, we feel it our solemn duty to spread the glad intelligence to every family of the globe. They purge the system thoroughly of all corrupt humors, penetrate and purify the vital fluids, and the corrupt secretions are replaced with rich, healthy blood. Parts that were even decaying with disease are restored to a healthy, vigorous action, and disease eradicated as if by magic, leaving the system in a robust condition, and less predisposed to contract disease again, of whatever kind. Possessing such penetrating and healing virtues, their success must be inevitable.

WE KNOW IT. We can read in the now glowing features of the once pale and prostrate patient; we can read it in the friendly grasp of the father's hand, and in the mother's warm tears of joy, as they behold their darling child snatched from the clutches of death by their powerful agency; we can read it in the young man's gaiety, and in the old man's vigor and "God bless you;" we can read it in the husband's and wife's gratitude, and in the children's prattle; we can read it sweep out upon the bosom of the ocean, in the sprightly tread and invigorated system of the poor mariner. Yes, and we sometimes fancy we can almost read it far up in the blue canopy of heaven, in words of living fire—Disease is vanquished—the triumph is complete.

These ANCIENT PILLS are also an invaluable remedy for females suffering from suppression of the menses, the cause of so many declines and female weaknesses. The various diseases that attack children are quickly banished by their healing qualities.

The PILLS are sent by mail, from the Proprietor only, on receipt of the price. The postage in the United States, not over 3,000 miles, is fifteen cents on five boxes, which must be inclosed in money or stamps. If we have no agent in your place, send to us by mail. We are responsible for all moneys sent us by mail.

For sale by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for $1.

JOSIAH S. GRINDLE, New York, Sole Proprietor, to whom all communications must be addressed. Also, Sole Proprietor of DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S CELEBRATED MAGIC COMPOUND, the great remedy for PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

☞ For a history of these Pills, and an explanation of the above cut see Directions which accompany each box.

Principal Depot, No. 54 Whitestreet,
29ly Near Broadway, NEW YORK.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF EVERY VARIETY,

34 *Kilby Street BOSTON,*
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the country.
May 7, 1857. 19ly

Sargent's Readers.
E. R. SPEAR will sell Sargeant's Readers at Boston prices by wholesale.

JUST Received and for sale, Hoes, Shovels, Spades and Manure Forks, by
J. WATTS,
20tf Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts.

FARE REDUCED.
INSIDE LINE.
BANGOR, PORTLAND, BOSTON, LAWRENCE AND LOWELL.

THE SPLENDID AND FAST SAILING STEAMER

DANIEL WEBSTER,
CAPT. SAMUEL BLANCHARD,

HAVING, the past winter, received a new set of Boilers and been thoroughly overhauled and put in the best possible condition for the accommodation of the travelling community, has taken her place on the line between **Bangor and Portland,** connecting with the cars for Boston, Lowell and Lawrence, and will run as follows:—

Leaves BANGOR every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, arriving at ROCKLAND at about 11 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Portland in season for the 4 1-2 o'clock train for Boston.

RETURNING,—Leaves PORTLAND for BANGOR and intermediate landings on the River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, on the arrival of the cars from Boston, arriving at ROCKLAND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at about 3 1-2 o'clock.

FARE,—From Rockland to Boston and Lowell, $2,00
" " " Portland, 1,50
River Fares as usual. Freight taken at usual rates.
M. W. FARWELL, *Agent.*
Agent's Office at his residence, No. 5, Elm Street.
Rockland, April 22, 1856. 8m17

Summer Arrangement!!
FARE REDUCED.
TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER

MENEMON SANFORD,
CAPT. CHA'S SANFORD,

Will leave **BANGOR for BOSTON** every **Monday and Thursday** at 11 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Rockland at about 5 o'clock, P. M.

RETURNING:—Leaves Foster's South Wharf **BOSTON for BANGOR** and intermediate landings on the river, every **Tuesday and Friday** at 5 o'clock, P. M., arriving at ROCKLAND every **Wednesday and Saturday** morning at about 5 o'clock.

FARE.—From Rockland to Boston, $1,50
River Fares as usual. Freight taken at usual rates.
M. W. FARWELL, Agent.
P. S. Agent's Office at his residence, No. 5 Elm Street.
Rockland, April 2, 1857. 14tf

PIONEER LINE.
EASTERN ROUTE.
MACHIASPORT, ELLSWORTH AND ROCKLAND.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

ROCKLAND,
CAPT. EDWARD COBB,

Will leave ROCKLAND for MACHIASPORT every Saturday morning on arrival of steamer M. Sanford from Boston, and Daniel Webster from Portland, touching at N. Haven, Deer Isle, Mt. Desert, Millbridge and Jonesport.

RETURNING,—will leave MACHIASPORT for ROCKLAND every Monday morning at half-past four, touching as above, arriving at ROCKLAND in time to connect with steamer M. Sanford, for Boston.

Will also leave ROCKLAND every Wednesday morning on arrival of M. Sanford, for ELLSWORTH, touching at Belfast, Castine, Deer Isle and Sedgwick.

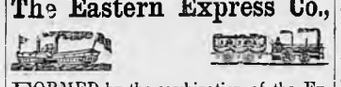
RETURNING.—Leaves ELLSWORTH every Thursday morning for ROCKLAND, touching as above, arriving in time to connect with the M. Sanford for Boston.

FARE:

From Rockland to Machiasport,	$2.50.
" Jonesport,	2,25.
" Millbridge,	2,00.
" Mt. Desert,	1,50.
" Deer Isle,	1,00.
" North Haven,	,50.
From Rockland to Ellsworth,	$1,25.
" Sedgwick,	1,25.
" Deer Isle,	1,25.
" Castine,	1,00.
" Belfast,	,50

Way Fares as usual.
F. K. COBB, *Agent.*
April, 1857 8m17

The Eastern Express Co.,



FORMED by the combination of the Express Companies of
HODGMAN CARR & CO.,
CARPENTER & CO.,
WINSLOW & CO.,
Will continue the Express business between **Boston and the State of Maine.**

The Express will leave Rockland for Boston by Steamer MENEMON SANFORD every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Return Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

For Portland and Boston by Steamer DANIEL WEBSTER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Office in Boston, **35 Court Square.**
E. L. LOVEJOY, *Agent.*
Rockland, May 1, 1857. 19tf

EXPRESS.

HENDERSON, JEFFERS & CO'S.
EXPRESS,
WILL leave BOSTON for ROCKLAND, ELLSWORTH and MACHIAS by
STEAMER M. SANFORD,
AND CONNECT WITH
STEAMER ROCKLAND,
at Rockland.

All business intrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.

W. J. BOND, Agent,
Corner Main and Elm Street.
Rockland, April 2, 1856. 13tf

IMPORTANT
TO THE
Thirsty & Hungry.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of this city that he is prepared to furnish them with pure
CHICKAWAUKIE ICE,
Wholesale or retail at reasonable rates.
—ALSO—
Constantly on hand a large assortment of
FRESH AND SALT BEEF,
VEAL, LAMB AND MUTTON.
FRESH and SALT PORK and HAMS,
POULTRY in its season.
Vegetables
of all kinds &c., &c.
ALSO,—A choice selection o
FAMILY GROCERIES, FRUIT, &c., &c.
JOHN WILEY,
Corner Main and Elm Streets.
Rockland, June 24, 1857. 26tf

SUMMER
HATS & CAPS.
BERRY & RICHARDSON,
NO. 7 KIMBALL BLOCK

Have received from BOSTON their
SUMMER HATS AND CAPS.

AT their Store may be found everything
New and Tasty
in the HAT and CAP line at **reasonable Prices.**
P. S. A large lot of old **STYLE HATS & CAPS at Cost,**
Rockland, June 3, 1857. 23tf

AN APPEAL
TO THE NORTH!
BILLS & TRUE,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE
that they have opened at the
North End,
At their old stand, corner Front and Rockland Streets, a
SHOE STORE!
Where may be found the LATEST and BEST STYLES of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes and Gaiter Boots.

ALSO—A good assortment of Gents' Fine Calf and Thick Boots; Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, of **their own manufacture**, which they will sell CHEAP for the

READY CASH.
Rockland, June 10, 1857. 6m24

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
C. G. MOFFITT'S
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER GOODS,
SUCH AS SMALL
CHECK'D AND MIXED COTTONAIDS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO
SUMMER WEAR
AND WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR
Cash.
Drab and Fancy Colored Doeskins,
Manufactured expressly for the season, in styles and qualities not to be surpassed for durability and for **Cash** they will be sold very low.
BROWN, BLACK and BLUE
AMERICAN AND GERMAN
BROADCLOTH
—AND—
CASSIMERES,
a large assortment, CASH will buy them at prices to suit the times.
ALSO—the largest stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
to be found in this city, which I wish to close out by the first of **September** and I shall off the same for CASH at prices to meet the wants of all.
—ALSO,—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c.
Please call at C. G. MOFFIT'S before making your purchases.
Rockland, June 16, 1856. 25tf

O. H. PERRY,
NO 3 BERRY'S BLOCK,

HAS just returned from BOSTON with a splendid **Stock of**
SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of
Ready-Made Clothing,
Nice Black and Brown Broad Cloth Frock Coats, Mix'd and Fancy Doeskin Frock and Sack Coats, and business Coats of all description.
Pants.
Black and Fancy Doeskin Pants, Mix'd Doeskin, Cassimere, Satinett and business Pants.
VESTS,
Figured and Black Satin Vests, Plain and Fancy Silk, Lasting and Mix'd Doeskin Vests, &c., &c.
HATS AND CAPS.
Black, Brown and Steel Mix'd Soft Hats, Mole Skin Hats, Boy's Brown and Black Hats.
CAPS.
Blue, Black and Brown Caps of the latest styles. Boys' and Children's Caps of all kinds.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Kid and foxed Congress. Sewed and Peged Buskins.

Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, comprising all styles and qualities.

Gents' French and American Calf Boots.

ALSO—A large assortment of Gents' and Boys Goat and Calf Brogans and Congress Shoes.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
n every variety.
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas &c.
Guns and Pistols,
Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Tubes, Tube Wrenches Gun Locks, Rod Heads and Screws, Ball Moulds, Cylenders and Hammers.
SEAMEN'S OUTFITTING GOODS.
and Rubber Clothing.
All of which will be sold **Cheaper** than the **Cheapest for Cash.**
O. H. PERRY.
Rockland, April 16, 1856. 16tf

Attention
HOUSE AND SHIP JOINERS.

THE Subscribers take great pleasure in presenting to the Carpenters and Joiners of Rockland and vicinity an improvement in
PLANES
just introduced to the public, and manufactured by the
MULTIFORM MOULDING PLANE Co.,
which surpasses all PLANES that have yet been introduced. The
JOINTERS AND JACKS
are made without CHIPS, consequently do not obstruct the **Shavings.** The top of the STOCKS are made of **IRON** making them THINER and still HEAVIER.
MOULDING, BEAD, MATCH, PLOUGH,
HOLLOWS AND ROUNDS
are all so arranged that one handle answers for them all, being much smaller take very much less room in the Chest.
J. C. LIBBY & SON.
Rockland, June 25, 1857 26tf

Lumber.
HAVING opened a Lumber Yard near the
New Steam Mill on Main Street,
a few rods South of the RANKIN BLOCK, the subscriber is now prepared to furnish those in want of lumber with all kinds usually kept in this city, on reasonable terms. The stock on hand consists in part of
PINE BOARDS of all qualities.
PINE DIMENSION 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 3 and 4 inches thick.
PINE DECK PLANK and RANGING TIMBER.
PINE GUTTER PIECES of extra length.
SPRUCE PLANK 2, 3 and 4 inches thick
FENCE BOARDS.
TIMBER AND JOIST.
JUNIPER, PINE and SPRUCE floor Boards.
HEMLOCK TIMBER and JOIST.
ASH PLANK.
CLAPBOARDS,
Heart, Extra and Clear, Sap, Extra Clear and No. 1 Spruce, Extra and No. 1.
SHINGLES,
Best Extra Sawed Cedar, Bangor Extra No, 1, &c,
PICKETS,
Pine and Spruce.
LATHS,
Pine and Spruce, &c., &c.

The subscriber would tender his thanks to his hitherto numerous customers for their liberal patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business and reasonable prices to merit a share of the public patronage. A good assortment will be kept constantly on hand.

Quick Sales and Small Profits,
A. HOWES.
P. S.—Office on Main Street near the Steam Mill.
☞ Please to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Rockland, February 26, 1857. 9tf

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
Bond's Boston Crackers.

I HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Rockland and vicinity, that I have been appointed agent for the above celebrated bread, at manufacturer's prices.

The importance of choosing between different manufactures of Crackers, is realized by but few people; the general supposition being that one Cracker is as good as another, while the fact is, that many Bakers use poor flour, rancid lard, raised with strong saleratus, producing an article absolutely injurious to the health. I am confident that Bond's Cracker is a combination of the best and purest materials, and after an experience of upwards of forty years, and an extent of trade without a parallel in this country, is pronounced by all judges of good bread, to be the purest, most nutricious, and finest eating crackers made.

I am receiving directly from the Bakery, every week, fresh supplies of all varieties of this Bread.

Butter and Water Crackers in packages for family use.

☞ *A liberal Discount to the Trade.*
W. E. TOLMAN,
Corner of Main and Lime Rock Streets.
Rockland, July 6, 1857. 28tf

M. C. ANDREWS'
HAS just recieved a large lot of
GILT AND ROSEWOOD
MOULDINGS
f all width's and qualities and will manufacture
Portrait Looking Glass Miniature and
PICTURE FRAMES,
at the shortest notice.
Rockland, June 9 1857. 25tf

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated, 1819.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, Sec'y THOS. K. BRACE, Pres't.
A. B. HOUGH, Agent.
Insurance may be effected in the above COMPANY by applying to
C. D. SMALLEY,
at D. STABLER'S Clothing Store.
Rockland, Jan. 15, 1857. 8tf

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
(LATE AGENT OF U. S PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, UNDER THE ACT OF 1836.)
76 STATE ST., opposite Kilby st., Boston,

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patent, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions,—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

Testimonials.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office, as Solicitor for procuring patents.—There were few, if any, persons acting in that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office, and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office. EDMUND BURKE.
Late Commissioner of Patents."

From the present Commissioner.

"AUGUST 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office as a solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the Office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHAS. MASON,
Commissioner of Patents."
Boston, Jan. 8, 1857. 1y2

DR. SMITH'S
SUGAR COATED PILLS!
Prepared and put up by the
New York College of Health.
THE MOST CELEBRATED MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!
Recommended by the principal Physicians in all out Cities, and by all who become acquainted with their merits, throughout the World.

There are living witnesses in almost every town, village and Hamlet throughout the Country, who unstintingly say, DR. SMITH'S SUGAR COATED PILLS have saved my life.

Most of the Hospitals in New York have given these Pills a preference over more than twenty kinds that have been tested, and many eminent Physicians in the United States use them in their practice.

DR. J. M. STURTEVANT, of Lowville, N. Y., a practical Physician, says: "I consider the Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, as an excellent Medicine and use them in my practice."

DR. McVICAR, of Boonville, Oneida Co., N. Y., says: "Say to your Agents, I consider them an excellent Pill, and use them in my practice."

If the Blood becomes impure, it is traced to Stoppage of the natural drains of the system, viz: of the bowels—the lungs, kidneys and skin. The blood and intestines must relieve themselves of all their worn out particles and poisonous humors, which must go through the channels that nature has designed.

Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills
Possess this Quality to the Fullest Extent.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.
C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 31tf

EVERYBODY USES
DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT,
HOUSE KEEPERS USE IT
BECAUSE IT
Clears their Houses of Bed Bugs.
LANDLORDS USE IT,
BECAUSE THEY
Wish their Customers to "Sleep in peace."
STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND SHIPMASTERS USE IT,
To enjoy 'Balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer.'
Leaves no poisonous dust to infect the air, every time you make the bed, or sweep the room, as is always the case after using Corrosive Sublimate dissolved in alcohol.
It remains a long time wherever applied, and is SURE DEATH to the whole
BED BUG TRIBE.

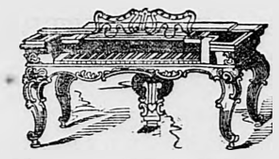
One thorough application, not only to the Bedstead, but to the cracks and crevices about the ceiling, if the house is old, and the Bugs are done for, used up with a perfect BESOM OF DESTRUCTION!

One thorough application, and you shall sleep in peace.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Market Square, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggist and Dealers in Medicines generally. 21tf

CHICKERING'S
PIANO FORTES,



M. C. ANDREWS,
NO 3 KIMBALL BLOCK,

HAS just received and offers for sale JACOB CHICKERING'S
PIANO FORTES.
1 Seven Octaves, 4 Round Corners
1 Six Octaves, 2 Round Corners,
1 Six and a half Octaves, 2 Round Corners.
1 Six Octaves, 4 Round Corners.
Which will be sold at very low prices. Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
Rockland, June 9, 1857. 25tf

HEMENWAY & JONES,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Sash and Blinds,
MALLET BUILDING,

(opposite Congregational Church.)
MAIN STREET,
ROCKLAND, ME.

At the above place may be found the **largest** and **best assortment** ever offered to the citizens of Rockland and which will be sold at the **lowest figure** for **Cash** or approved credit.
Rockland March 18, 1857. 12tf

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CORNER OF FORE AND LIME STS.,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

The undersigned, having become Proprietor, has reopened this commodious and
CENTRALLY SITUATED HOTEL.
and is ready to accommodate the travelling and business public.

The American House has been entirely remodelled with an addition of about thirty NEW ROOMS. Every particle of it has been newly furnished, and it is in every respect a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Its central position in reference to Railway Stations and Steamboat landings, and Post Office, Custom House, and the business portions of the city—offers inducements to the business community beyond any Hotel in the city.
GEO. H. BARRELL.
April 30, 1857. 18tf

Rockland Book Bindery.
WILLIAM A. BARKER,
Book Binder
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
Spofford Block. Main St. Rockland,
(Over E. R. SPEAR'S Bookstore)
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BINDING
of every description executed with neatness and despatch.
Blank Books Ruled to Pattern and made to order.
N. B. Particular attention paid to binding Music, Magazines &c., &c. Old Books Re-bound.
Rockland, June 17, 1857 25tf

Paper Hangings.
IF you would like to see a very fine and large assortment of Paper Hangings, at very low prices call at E. R. SPEAR'S
21tf **No. 1 Spofford Block.**

JUST Received by J. WATTS, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Currants, Oranges and Lemons for sale low.
20tf Cor. Main & Pleasant Sts.

H. B. EATON, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN &c
MEMBER OF THE MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
Member of the Homœpathic College of Health &c.
DOCTOR EATON keeps constantly on hand the various Homœpathic Medicines.
BOOKS, MEDICINE CHESTS, ETC.
Calls left at the Telegraph Office in Rockland, or at his residence in Rockport will be promptly attended to.
Rockport, Oct 1856. 1y24

G. D. SMITH
TEACHER OF PIANO FORTE,
Vocalization and Harmony,

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he can be found at MORSE BROTHERS, Music Room, Snow's Block, Main Street.

He has permission to refer to the following gentlemen.

H. G. Berry,	A. C. Spalding,
W. A. Farnsworth,	N. A. Farwell,
F. Cobb,	T. Williams,
W. H. Titcomb,	J. T. Berry,
	I. K. Kimball,

Rockland, April 15, 1857. 16tf

JACOB ROSEVELT & SON.
SHIP CHANDLERS,
DEALERS IN
CORDAGE, OIL, PAINT, TAR, PITCH
OAKUM &c.
SHIP STORES,
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
22 SOUTH ST., & 33 COENTIES SLIP,
NEW YORK.
Manila Rope, Tar'd Rope, Anchors and Chains, Bunting, Flags, White Lead, Paint Oil, Lamp Oil, Patent Windlasses, &c.
STORAGE.
JACOB ROSEVELT. MARCUS ROSEVELT.
April 23, 1857. 17 1y

To the Ladies of Rockland.
MRS. J. R. ALBEE.

A GRADUATE of the Female Medical College of Boston, and Member of the Female Medical Association, Mass. After a successive practice of nine years, still offers her services to the Ladies of Rockland, and the neighboring communities in the profession of
MIDWIFERY,
and Physician in female complaints.
Residence—Corner of Union and Willow Sts.
Rockland, Jan. 6, 1857. 1ly2

HARRIMAN & Co.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
Merchants,
25 COENTIES SLIP,
J. HARRIMAN. GEO. C. HARRIMAN. } **NEW YORK.**
H. & CO. solicit consignments of Lime &c. Also buy and ship Provisions, Corn and Flour.
July 1, 1857. 1y27

FRANCIS HARRINGTON
MANUFACTURER OF
BLOCKS & PUMPS,
AT STEAM MILL, UP STAIRS,
ROCKLAND, ME,
February, 18, 1857. 8tf

D. B. BRIDGFORD N. TINSLEY PAT